New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV....NO. 1193 | NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 16, 1855. | PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Crowd in Hoboken.

Yesterday a larger crowd went to Hoboken than has visited that city on any Sunday this season. It is estimated that at least 20,000 persons visited the Elysian Fields and other places in the city and neighborhood. The day passed off quietly, and up to 10 o'clock no arrests had been made.

Sad Occurrence in Hoboken.

At about 7 o'clock last evening, CHARLES IRELAND, aged 16 years, a son of Mr. JOHN IRELAND, proprietor of the Washington Gardens, was drowned. He swam out from the ship-yard to the yacht *Maria*, in company with other lads, and in attempting the side of the yacht, was carried under by the current. His body could not be found last evening.

News from the Plains.

The Santa Fé mail-get in on yesterday afternoon. By it we have little intelligence of interest, other than items respecting Indian difficulties. It seems Col. FONTLEROY is determined to carry all before him. He has had three or four rencounters with the Indians, whenever they have been overtaken. Nearly fifty Indians were killed, quite a number wounded, and a few children taken prisoners, besides many animals, arms, &c., captured. The officers of the troops have been so great as to induce the Chief BLANCO, a Ute, to ask for peace—but none as yet has been granted, and they are still following them up. Part of the command are mounting their force towards the Santa Fé road, and will scour the Cimarron country, while the other part will go to the Rocky Mountains. Our troops, in their late skirmishes, have lost two men killed, and one wounded.

While on the trail, Col. FONTLEROY came upon the Indians in the night, in the midst of a scalp-dance.

The troops are expected daily to relieve those at Fort Union, who are to scour the Red River country.

Col. ALEXANDER and Capt. STURGUES and families, as also Mrs. STANTON and Mr. RUSSELL, are to leave for the States pretty soon. They will have an escort to the Pawnee Fork.

Four companies are to be stationed at the new post on the Bonito, in the heart of the Mescallero country.

The mail party had no interruption. Water and grass in abundance.

At Albuquerque, Rev. Mr. TOLMURST, a Missionary, was ordained—the services performed by Reverends READ, GORMAN and SHAW. It is said that the largest congregation of Americans was assembled on that occasion that ever did on any in that country.

The full Lake Mail that went out on the 1st of April has not been heard from, although the numerous reports which have been in circulation, Mr. MCGRAW, the contractor on that route, has just returned from a trip as far as the Blue, at which point he met with Lieut. HEATH, who had later news from Fort Laramie than any other source, and he had not heard of these Indian depredations upon trains, of which so much has been said of late. All was quiet about Fort Laramie. We give but little credit to those reports which have been in circulation for the last week.—*Independence Messenger.*

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THE ARTS AND AMUSEMENTS.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS have succeeded in crowding this Theatre [illegible] engagement, and will play every [illegible] week in old and familiar pieces. They [illegible] produced one novelty—a song called "Bo[illegible]"—and this might easily be [illegible] much, forgetting to the audience [illegible] the artist who sings it. It is [illegible] a humorous double entendre [illegible] surprise at the intelligency of [illegible] WILLIAMS singing it, is only equaled by [illegible] Mr. MARSHALL should permit it to be sung [illegible] portion of the audience yells every time [illegible] that that portion is usually worth [illegible] intelligence of this character. It should not be tolerated. "Rory O'More," "O'Donnell Aboo," "The Fairies" and "Our Gal" to-night, [illegible] the great bang of "Bobbing Around."

PARTON'S GARDEN.—Mr. BUNN [illegible] entertainment, [illegible] play on the 23d inst., Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday. The English Opera Company [illegible] the other nights. AUBER's comic opera, "The Crown Diamonds," will be given to-night; [illegible] on Wednesday and another on Friday. We [illegible] by the way, that Mr. BALFE's opera "Bianca" [illegible] Wilkie" is in rehearsal, and will be produced in a short time.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—WHITE's famous band of minstrels are playing here, assisting the dramatists in getting up a thoroughly pleasant evening's amusement.

In the way of miscellaneous minstrelsy we can recommend Geo. CHRISTY & WOOD's, No. 472 Broadway, and PERHAM's, (the Alleghanians,) No. 663 Broadway.

FINE ARTS.—The Dusseldorf Gallery and SMITH's Tour of Europe.

Music.

The Philharmonic Society's last Concert took place on Tuesday, 10th inst. After the Concert (says the *Daily News*) [illegible] WAGNER was greeted with loud and [illegible] which was most justly his due. Whatever [illegible] of opinion may exist among our critics as to the peculiarities of his style as a composer, there can be no question as to his genius and [illegible] or as to his high position among the [illegible] of the age. For [illegible] we find the following [illegible] in the *Morning Post*: "There can [illegible] that this society is rapidly declining, and that a total reorganization, on principles more [illegible] to the spirit and requirements of the age, can alone save it from dissolution. Their exclusiveness, position and privilege form but a rotten foundation for any public institution, especially in these [illegible] times; and, when associated with the [illegible] kind of Democracy, as in the present instance, can only lead to utter destruction. So long as the old Philharmonic was truly conservative, and knew that it had a heritage of glory to sustain, we honored it; but when it fell fast asleep upon its laurels, and only awoke to place the guardianship of Art's sacred temple in the hands of an unbeliever in its divinities, our respect was at an end. Could the directors see nothing between blind reverence for the used-up ideas of a by-gone period and the wildest insurrection and incoherence of the degenerate present? They found it necessary to do something "liberal" simply because they were generally blamed for lethargy and prejudice. They were roused from their comfortable state by the [illegible] of their duties and responsibilities—and what have they accomplished? The claims of native composers were strongly urged, and so they unshelved two symphonies written twenty years ago, and an overture nearly as old, instead of commissioning the authors, men capable of producing better works, to compose something new, or encouraging the remarkable talent which has recently sprung up among us. Novelty was demanded, and the directors at once secured the services of a conductor so ultra modern that posterity alone is expected to understand his musical theories. Their hastily-assumed nationality was lifeless and unsympathetic with the age; their enterprise, rashness, their novelty—corruption. The immediate result of this was a lamentable falling off in the subscription, and the final one may be easily guessed. It is truly ludicrous to observe how a professedly conservative society can throw itself into the arms of a desperate musical democrat like Herr WAGNER, and strive to uphold the present of British art by falling back upon its past. The Philharmonic Society has evidently misunderstood its position; and another season similar to that whose termination we record, will serve only as a discreditable epitaph for the time-honored institution. These remarks, though severe, are made in no unfriendly spirit, but because we wish the directors to retrieve their losses in public estimation while there is yet time to do so. The old Philharmonic has, doubtless, been productive of much good, by aiding the development of musical taste in England, and none more than ourselves desire that it should maintain the proud position which it has hitherto held.

The opera campaign at the Haymarket has not been much of a success, notwithstanding the undoubted excellence of the leading artists. On the subject of modern and ancient "opera" the *Sunday Times* has some sensible remarks: When our fathers talked about opera, they meant a sort of comedy, with occasional songs in it, of which SHERIDAN's "Duenna" was the most celebrated type. The principal dramatic persons were not necessarily sustained by professed vocalists—nay, it would sometimes happen that the chief character had not a line of music, while the most striking melodies were put into the mouth of a personage who, having little or no connection with the plot, was inartificially dragged in for the sake of his voice. The concerted pieces, if so they could be called, consisted of a bustling finale or two, in which there was scarcely an attempt at part-writing, and in which every performer could easily join, without any vocal ability beyond the power of articulation, as the effect of the *morceau* depended far more upon the action than upon the music. The change that has taken place in the signification of the word "opera" is by no means of a distant date. Till within the last thirty years, "Artaxerxes" was the only known English opera without spoken dialogue, and it is a rendered fact that when WEBER's "Oberon" was produced in 1826, at Covent Garden, some of the audience were heard to declare that they regarded the scraps of dialogue with which it was interspersed as something refreshing, "after all that music." At a comparatively recent period, when the same work was revived, the same scraps of dialogue excited derision—so completely had the notions of operatic propriety been reversed. When an occasional song was enough to entitle a comedy or melodrama to the name of opera, of course any manager in London could make his establishment as lyric as he pleased. Most actors could sing well enough for the less conspicuous *morceaux* of the pieces; and for the two or three "crack" songs that were to make the fortune of the musicsellers, one professional vocalist—say Mr. BRAHAM or Mr. INCLEDON—was engaged. Musical organization was impossible, for there was nothing to organize. These remarks will be sufficient to show that the "good old times" cannot be quoted as offering a precedent for operatic success at non-operatic establishments. An opera, in the antique sense, was a hardy plant, that would thrive anywhere; an opera, in the modern sense, is a delicate exotic, that requires an especial conservatory.

LESSON TO GRENDY MANAGERS.—The London *Morning Chronicle* gives the following account of a row at the Olympic Theatre: On Friday evening the benefit of Mr. WIGAN, the lessee of this theatre, took place, according to appointment. At an early hour, the pit entrance was besieged by a highly respectable body of individuals, including a great many ladies, who waited with exemplary patience and good humor until the doors were opened. In a minute or two the pit was quite full, and then it was observed, with much indignation, that no fewer than eight additional seats in this small theatre had been taken in for stalls, any hope of a dense being left! The universal feeling of disapprobation soon found energetic vent. Up started an indignant Peterkinite, and in a loud and decided tone demanded, "Where's the pit?" The inquiry was instantly taken up by the entire number, and loud inquiries were made for Mr. WIGAN to come forward and explain the reason of this imposition. Two policemen were present, but both they and the off-duty [illegible] were evidently amused at the demonstration. The uproar continued, and no Mr. WIGAN condescending to appear, a general cry of "jump over" arose, and in a few moments a determined move forward was made by some fifty or more ladies and gentlemen, who stepped over the new line of demarcation, and quietly took their places in the seats obstructed from the pit. This act of determination brought Mr. WIGAN out at last, who was received with a perfect hurricane of disapprobation that lasted for some minutes. On gaining a hearing, he expressed regret at having given offence to any portion of his audience, and, without affecting ignorance of the motive, said that those who had wrongfully taken possession of the stalls must give them up—he had Bow-street to back him, and if they did not they would be turned out. The same thing had been done at other theatres (loud and numerous cries of "Never to anything like such an extent.") and good humor had been given of the entertainment. Cries of "Nobody had any consideration of the being carried out to this disgraceful extent" here arose, and the disapprobation was continued until Mr. WIGAN said he had got into a dilemma, and he must leave the matter to be settled by the good feeling of the audience. The seats, however, that had been taken by assault were retained by the possessors.

We slip the following bit of scandal from the Mobile *Dispatch* of the 30th: "G. C. BOSTWICK, a member of the theatrical profession, and at one time a resident of this city, was arrested in Montgomery on Friday night, on a charge of seduction. It appears that Mr. BONIFACE and Miss [illegible], aged about 14, being enamored of each other, adopted a plan to secure a clandestine interview, which, though after the most approved plans of getting up a "house" on the stage, was not exactly [illegible] with the rules of society, or with the girl's [illegible] ideas of propriety. The young lady, without [illegible] by her lover or not does not appear, [illegible] herself in citizen's dress, so as to appear like a [illegible] who was well known at her mother's dwelling, and during the evening passed out of the house without attracting any attention, and proceeded to meet the expectant swain at the appointed place. About 1 o'clock the mother was apprised of the absence of the daughter, and making inquiry and putting this and that together, arrived at the conclusion that she had, under disguise, gone to enjoy the company of Mr. BONIFACE, if not to leave the city with him. She immediately waited on the Mayor and had a warrant issued for Mr. B.'s arrest. The girl was found during the night by the police, asleep in a carriage standing on the bank at the foot of Seneca street, and accounted for her presence there in the following way: She had returned home in her man's attire at 2 o'clock and reached her room without being seen, and being aware of the grief of her mother, had redressed herself in her own clothes, and made her escape by the back door, and reached the foot of the street near the lake, intending to drown herself, but thinking it a matter worthy of a second consideration, she stepped into the carriage, and being overcome by the arduous duties of acting a *Juliet's* part in a *Romeo's* attire, had fallen asleep. Mrs. RADDECK, believing this BONIFACE had seduced her daughter, had him arrested, but the charge was not pressed, and he was subsequently released, and so the matter ended.

Mrs. C. N. SINCLAIR (FORREST) has relinquished the management of the Metropolitan Theatre, San Francisco, for the occasion of her benefit (10th June) she delivered the following speech:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I have so often expressed my sense of your kindness and manifest favor for the kindness by you so bountifully bestowed, that it is impossible for me now to find a fit expression wherein to confess to you that debt of gratitude which words cannot discharge. To-night closes for the present my managerial career here—a career commenced with an express determination, which I have labored unceasingly to fulfill, of using every exertion to obtain the approval of this the most liberal public in the world; and although within the past few months I have, in common with almost every member of this community, suffered from the disastrous state of affairs, yet, whatever may be my after fate, I shall ever revert with feelings of pride and pleasure, with happiest memory to the time I have devoted here. To those who have labored long and arduously with me, I would take this occasion to express my sincere thanks. The recollection of their kindness is treasured in my inmost heart, and I can only trust they may enable me one day to prove how willingly I would reciprocate. To those who, envious of the encouragement and confidence with which you have honored me, have considered it their interest to become my enemies, I can only oppose a woman's weapon—patience. And, ladies and gentlemen, to you, whose time I fear to trespass upon any longer, I must unwillingly and regretfully speak that word, which, were it for the last time, I should scarcely dare trust my lips to utter—but now, with a heart overflowing with gratitude, with the hope that I shall ere long again have the pleasure of appearing before you, I most respectfully bid you—farewell."

Mrs. SINCLAIR has commenced a "starring" campaign in the interior.

The correspondent of the *Commercial Advertiser*, speaking of the new tragedienne RISTORI, says her success is unabated. The *Athenæum Français* which withheld its opinion for a month, says of her at last, that "she is probably the most complete, and certainly the most powerful actress that has ever lived." She last night played SCHILLER's "Marie Stuart" for the first time, or rather MAFFEI's Italian version of that play. While preparing in the last act for her execution, and while endeavoring, upon her knees, with the easiest ease of the cross, which she presses to her bosom, to detach herself from the earth, and from earthly ties, her face undergoes a change such as no French audience has ever before beheld; she turns deadly pale; life, physical life, seems to abandon her, while through her eyes, which alone remain animated, shines the glory of the retreating ecstatic spirit. Never have I seen the immortal soul, as I saw it then, rapt, lost, withdrawn, eager for its liberation. The audience wept, and bowed their heads, and then to relieve their agony, broke into long and redoubled acclamations. The actor performing the part of the confessor, was so moved, that for a moment he could not proceed.

DEATH OF THE VETERAN LINDLEY.—We have to record the death of one of the most accomplished English violoncellists that ever lived, which event took place at his residence in Percy-street, Brighton, England, at the advanced age of eighty-three. In his early years LINDLEY was attached to the orchestra of the Brighton Theatre, and so great was his love of Brighton till almost the last period of his existence, that he would snatch all the time he could from his professional duties to visit the town; and he never failed when in Brighton to be present at the quartet meetings held there. We may say, notwithstanding the skill displayed by such performers as PIATTI, that there was something so charming in his tone and quiet taste that no performance, however good, by others in the profession, tended at all to lessen the reputation he enjoyed. He was the composer of several works for his instrument.

FRIGHTFUL EFFECT OF THE STUDY OF ART.—Mr. CHADWICK, speaking of the female schoolteachers of the Government Schools of Art, in his last pamphlet, says: "The females have been so far advanced in mental power and influence as to have been lost to the service by matrimonial engagements obtained with exceeding rapidity. To avoid these losses, plainer candidates were elected for training, but they, too, have obtained preference as wives to a perplexing extent." Mere "blues" have no chance whatever against these ladies of all colors—these Masters of Hearts.

The largest room in the world, under a single roof, unbroken by pillars or other obstructions, is at St. Petersburg, and is 650 feet in length, and 150 feet in breadth. By daylight, it is used for military displays, and a battalion can conveniently maneuvre in it. In the evening it is often converted into a vast ball room, when it is warmed by sixteen prodigious stoves, and 20,000 wax tapers are required to light it properly. The roof of the structure is a single arch of iron, the bars alone on which it rests weighing 12,500,000 pounds.

Mr. GUSTAVUS BRAVURA, the quaint English tenor, is playing *Henry Barnacle* to Miss COUSINS's *Meg Merrilies* in "Guy Mannering," at the Haymarket Theatre London. At the same theatre, Miss FAUCIT is creating a sensation as *Rosalind*.

HENRY WIKOFF, Esq., "the gentleman who managed the press" at the Academy of Music, sailed for Europe on Saturday in the *Hermann* steamship *Hermann*.

BUCKLEY's Serenaders have been delighting the good people of Rochester. They commence to-night in Buffalo.

Mrs. CATHERINE WINTER (one of the strong minded,) announces a lecture in St. Martin's Hall, London, "on Administrative Reform."

Mr. DAVENE—one of the best low comedians of the day—has been playing at the Theatre Royal, Montreal. His benefit was on Friday.

GABRIEL RAVEL and a ballet company are at the Howard, in Boston.

Miss LOUISA HOWARD and Mr. HENRY FARREN have been playing at the Royal Lyceum, Toronto.

There are upwards of forty places of amusement open in London at this "dull" season.

They have a Female Sax Horn Band at Huston Hall, Boston.

MAZZEPPER is in London, superintending the rehearsals of *L'Etoile du Nord*.

Mr. BUCKSTONE took his annual benefit at the Haymarket Theatre on Friday night, June 29.

Miss FANNY VINING and Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT are at the National Theatre, Cincinnati.

Signor BLITZ is still at the Boston Museum.

Madlle. DURET is playing at the Albany Theatre.

OHIO REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Nomination of S. P. Chase for Governor—Election of Know-Nothingism with Free-Soil.

Continued from the Cincinnati Commercial of Saturday, July 14.

EARLY IN THE MORNING.

At an early hour the multitude that had rested, or attempted to rest, in the big hotels, were astir, and the streets were soon lively. The excitement was high. Everywhere groups could be seen in eager conversation, and CHASE stock was up. Persons, not precisely friendly to him, freely expressed the opinion that he would be nominated by a hearty majority. To an outsider, not particularly well posted, it did not appear likely that BRINKERHOFF could come in, and the third candidate was not so prominent as the evening before. The wire-pullers were intensely active, and the confusion process of attempted fusion was perceptible on the surface, and wherever the people did meet congregate. Columbus was a huge cauldron, in which the conflicting political elements simmered at fever heat. Patriots, willing to sacrifice themselves for the good of the country were abundant, and the particular friends of ambitious gentlemen labored with the energy for which that class of men are distinguished on such occasions.

THE ORGANIZATION.

The Convention was called to order by the appointment of Benj. G. Cowen as President, and Mr. W. B. Allison, of Ashland, and Mr. Herrick, of Portage, as Secretaries.

It was decided to name a Committee of one from each Congressional District, to decide on candidates, and suggested that each delegate, when the roll was called, should give his post-office address.

The Committee on Organization was empowered to report such rules for the government of the Convention as they might deem necessary.

It was moved that all resolutions relating to the platform of principles be handed over to the Committee on Resolutions without debate.

Mr. CAMPBELL was opposed to being hurried on in this manner.

A gentleman suggested that this refer[illegible] resolutions be made until the Committee on Resolutions reported. This modification was accepted, and the motion was carried, only a few persons voting.

At 11½ o'clock, the Convention adjourned to 1½ o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention was called to order at 2½ o'clock.

A Committee of three was appointed to correspond with the State Convention, assembled at Indianapolis, Ind., and greet that body in the name of Freedom.

The Committee on Credentials reported there were but two counties in the Northwest not represented. But two or three cases of contested Delegations had occurred. The report was adopted without reading.

The rules of the last House of Representatives were adopted so far as practicable.

A majority of all the votes cast were declared to be necessary for a nomination in all cases.

The report of the Committee on Permanent Officers and Rules was then adopted, with but two or three dissenting voices.

The following gentlemen were named as the Committee of Correspondence with Indiana: A. McCANN, —— POLLOCK, A. B. NORTON.

The Committee on Resolutions were called upon to report. Judge SPALDING read the documents:

THE FUSION PLATFORM.

1. *Resolved*, That the people, who constitute the supreme power in the United States, should guard with jealous care the rights of the several States as independent Governments. No encroachments upon their legislative or judicial prerogatives should be permitted from any quarter.

2. *Resolved*, That the people of the State of Ohio, mindful of the blessings conferred upon them by the ORDINANCE OF FREEDOM, whose anniversary our Convention this day commemorates, have established for their political guidance the following cardinal rules:

1. We will resent the spread of Slavery under whatever shape or color it may be attempted.

2. To this end we will labor assiduously to render inoperative and void that portion of the Kansas and Nebraska bill which abolishes freedom in the territory, withdrawn from the influence of Slavery by the Missouri Compromise of 1820; and we will oppose, by every lawful and constitutional means, the existence of Slavery in any National territory, and the further increase of slave territory, or Slave States, in this Republican Confederacy.

3. *Resolved*, That the recent acts of violence and civil war in Kansas, incited by the late Vice President of the United States, and tacitly encouraged by the Executive, command the emphatic condemnation of every citizen.

4. *Resolved*, That a proper retrenchment in all public expenditures, a thoroughly economical administration of our State Government, a just and equal basis of taxation and single Districts for the election of members of the Legislature, are reforms called for by a wise State policy, and justly demanded by the people.

5. *Resolved*, That a State Central Committee, consisting of five, be appointed by this Convention, and that said Committee, in addition to its usual duties, be authorized to correspond with Committees of other States, for the purpose of agreeing upon a time and place for holding a National Convention of the Republican party, for the nomination of President and Vice President.

These resolutions were reported, said the Chairman, with singular unanimity, there being but one dissenting voice in the Committee of twenty-one.

Mr. CAMPBELL thought that the sentiments of the resolutions were happily expressed, and he hoped they would be adopted without discussion.

Mr. GIDDINGS was the solitary member of the Committee opposed to the resolutions, not, he said, because he objected to the resolutions themselves, but he thought they were a little too tender. They were not strong enough for the old guard. Still the resolutions were better than worse. If it offended his brother to eat meat, he would eat no more while time lasted. He was opposed to this milk for babes. He had disagreed with his colleagues, but had had the misfortune to disagree with people before this. He was used to disagreement, and hoped that everybody would vote for the platform.

The platform was adopted by a unanimous vote.

Mr. L. D. CAMPBELL moved to reconsider the motion by which the Committee agreed to proceed to nominate.

Judge SPALDING moved to lay Mr. CAMPBELL's motion upon the table.

The vote resulted 157 yeas to 210 nays, so the Convention refused to lay the motion on the table, and resolved that they would not proceed to ballot until after the proposition and speech of Mr. EDWARD SMITH.

Rev. EDWARD SMITH came forward and said he was an old anger; he had commenced this fight of freedom when the first fine was pitched.

It was moved that the Convention proceed to ballot for a candidate for Governor. This motion, with an amendment offered by L. D. CAMPBELL that the candidates be requested to pledge themselves to abide by the decision of the Convention, passed.

S. P. CHASE, JACOB BRINKERHOFF, JOSEPH B. SWAIN, Gen. S. F. CARY, and HIRAM GRISWOLD were put in nomination, and the requisite pledge given.

L. D. CAMPBELL stated that he was authorized to withdraw the name of JACOB BRINKERHOFF.

NOMINATION OF CHASE.

The first ballot resulted as follows:

Chase	228	Griswold	43
Swan	102		

One hundred and eighty-five votes were necessary for a nomination. CHASE was declared the nominee, and a Committee, consisting of GIDDINGS, CAMPBELL and Rev. Mr. SMITH, appointed to wait on him and inform him of the fact.

It was moved that CHASE be declared unanimously nominated—but there were, perhaps, fifty negative voices—Know-Nothing voices.

NOMINATION OF LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

The following names were put in nomination: FRANKLIN T. BACKUS, HIRAM GRISWOLD, CHAUNCEY N. OLDS, SAMUEL STOKELY and THOMAS H. FORD.

The first ballot resulted as follows:

Backus	62	Griswold	47
Ford	145	Stokely	6
Olds	84	Lawrence	52

THE SECOND BALLOT.

Backus	65	Olds	43
Ford	252	Griswold	36

Mr. FORD was declared the nominee.

On motion of Mr. CABLE, JACOB BRINKERHOFF was nominated by acclamation for the long term of Supreme Judge. [Much enthusiasm.]

During the time that the vote for Lieutenant Governor was being counted, the Chair announced that Mr. CHASE was present, and a general call being made, he appeared upon the platform. A portly old gentleman, with a big voice, shouted as he ascended the steps—"All hail, old fellow."

The following is an abstract of the

SPEECH OF MR. CHASE.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I know, full well, that it is not from any merits of mine that I have been nominated. While he conceded that there were many men in the State better qualified than himself to uphold the banner of freedom, he yielded to none in devotion to the cause of freedom. The judgments of the platform adopted were his judgments. He summed up his creed on the subject of Slavery in one single word, DENATIONALIZATION—let the general Government exercise its legitimate influence on the side of freedom. He had in years past expressed definite opinions, and they stand [illegible] The [illegible] was there he held now.

He was willing to stand shoulder to shoulder with all men who would stand by him in the great battle now about to be fought. It would be the fault of his head and his health, if he did not go as far as the farthest, and as willing as the most willing, in the advocacy of the principles adopted by that Convention. He considered that within the sacred limits of the Constitution there was scope and verge enough for the action of the sincerest Anti-Slavery men. He would be toward the South just and generous. He expressed his deep and unfeigned gratitude for the honor conferred upon him, and concluded by hoping that the time might soon arrive when the sun in his course over this Continent, would find with his beams no slave.

For the short term on the Supreme Bench, a large number of names were put in nomination. While the vote was being taken, Mr. STEINBAUGH, of Tuscarawa county, interrupted the proceedings by saying that an outsider whom he did not choose to name, had been casting the votes of several delegations without their knowledge or consent. On being pressed, he stated that it was Judge IVES, of Hyram. [illegible] stand. Mr. FORD said his nomination was entirely unexpected. He would support the ticket, not because he was on it, but because he had an interest in it. He had promised (in the Philadelphia Know-Nothing Convention) that Ohio should speak for Freedom, and now he hoped she would. He would not make a speech. He expected to go through the State and talk to all the people. Everybody should hear him as much as they wanted to. He had promised to expend a *barrel of sweat* on this canvas, and he intended to sweat it out. [Much merriment.]

Mr. BRINKERHOFF was called on for a speech. He responded elaborately, going in for the platform, and nothing else, saying that he was not indifferent to the favorable opinion of good men, that the Convention had given him the place he wanted, and that he thought the taxes that now oppress the people of Ohio might, could and should be reduced.

The vote for short term Judge was announced, but no choice was made. CHAS. C. CONVERSE, of Zanesville, had the highest number of votes—119. It was moved that he be declared the nominee. This was objected to and another vote taken, resulting in the nomination of CONVERSE, who received 269 votes.

AUDITOR OF STATE.

On the second ballot, WRIGHT having received 213 votes, was declared the nominee.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

There was no nomination on the second ballot, but a number of delegates asked leave to change their votes and go for BARBER, editor of the Scioto *Gazette*, who was then, on motion, nominated by acclamation.

The Chairman read a dispatch from Indiana. The Republicans of Indiana sent greeting to the Buckeyes, in Republican Convention, saying that ten thousand freemen had set the seal of eternal condemnation on Doughfaceism and Old Linceism. Their platform had been adopted unanimously.

STATE TREASURER.

The Convention now proceeded to ballot for State Treasurer. On the second ballot WM. H. GIBSON, of Seneca, was chosen.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

J. D. KIMBALL, of Medina, was nominated for the office of Attorney General on the first ballot.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

A. G. CONOVER was nominated on the second ballot for member of Board of Public Works.

At 10 o'clock, P. M., the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

Indiana State Republican Convention at Indianapolis—Large Gathering—Speeches by Judge Morton and Senator Wilson.

From the Cincinnati Columbian, July 14.

The long-heralded Indiana State Convention assembled yesterday morning at Indianapolis. Not content with sending their delegates, the people seemed to have turned out en masse. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and banners with stirring mottoes and devices were apparent on every hand.

FORENOON SESSION.

The Convention assembled in the grove in front of the State House, where the speeches were made, and the resolutions read and adopted.

The seats were intended to accommodate 3,000 persons, but though they were filled to their utmost capacity, scarcely a respectable moiety of the crowd was accommodated. Two fine bands of music were in attendance, and their stirring strains were interspersed through the proceedings with fine effect.

A tremendous delegation, numbering no less than *seventeen hundred*, was present from Shelby County. The ladies (Heaven bless their souls) were around in profusion, and by their sweet smiles and showy calico, added much enlivenment to the scene.

Among the most prominent mottoes displayed were the following: "There is a North!" "Benedict Vassalocus, Beware!" "Down with the Pope!" and "America for the Americans!" One borne by a German was not mal-apropos: "I have come to Live, but not to Rule."

At 11 o'clock the Convention was called to order by Dr. FERRIS, who proposed the name of Hon. CHARLES TEST as President of the Convention. The motion being seconded, it was carried unanimously; whereupon Judge TEST ascended the platform, and after a few preliminary remarks expressive of thanks for the honor, he called the attention of the meeting to the necessity of nominating other officers.

An adjournment of twenty-five minutes was then declared to enable the delegates to appoint their Committee on Resolutions. The following is the Committee reported: Wm. Wiltcomby, Milton Gregg, Wm. McDunn, S. S. Harding, D. P. Holloway, Walter Beech, John M. Wallace.

The Committee then retired to prepare their resolutions.

There being loud calls for Judge MORTON of Wayne County, he took the stand and proceeded in an earnest, thoughtful address to speak touching the nature of the great political issue which had called them together. He remarked that the enemies of the great American movement had prophesied that the excitement would all die away in a short time. He was glad it was not so, and thought that the presence of so enthusiastic a host proved the prophecy a false one. It was no temporary excitement which possessed the movement, but a love of liberty and a desire to have it perpetuated for posterity. Look at Kansas. There lost her minions, backed by Missourian ruffians, trampled out what little of popular sovereignty there was in the Nebraska bill. [illegible]

They have just gone through the form of an election, and a Pro-Slavery Legislature is the result. Its first act, of course, will be to incorporate Slavery as a legal and recognized institution. In view of these facts, we must prepare for a vigorous action. Let us resolve that [illegible] shall be carried out of the Territories [illegible] by the Missouri Compromise. The [illegible] and will do. [Great applause.] I have [illegible] the South to see what would be [illegible] of the news of the recent [illegible] gas. I had hoped they would [illegible] but no. At first there was an [illegible] next a faint murmur of approbation, and now loud and uncovered approval. Why, we hope to repudiate the Union every year! Unfortunately the Union is dear, very dear to some of the South, but dear as it is, it is a dearer still to the free [illegible] longer should we allow the hatchet of [illegible] away us from our duty, which is [illegible] tion to the extension and perpetuation of Slavery.

Can it be said that there is no [illegible] tence of the American party in [illegible] whose a foreigner, no matter how [illegible] norant, can vote and participate in all the [illegible] citizenship after a six months' residence, [illegible] ling declared his intention to become a citizen? [illegible] we of Indiana have greater cause of complaint than the people of other States, where a five years' residence is the shortest term of probation.

Gen. WILSON, of Mass., then took the stand amid enthusiastic applause. Adverting to the position as one of great interest and importance, for [illegible] of the beauty of the day, (the sun [illegible] his intensest rays full in our faces, we [illegible] preciate it!) and said nature herself seemed to sympathize with the occasion. He adverted to the Slavery question, treating it in precisely the same manner and in language nearly identical, as in his recent lecture at the Mechanics' Institute. He alluding to a rumor that Southern Senators would going to the Capitol at the next session of Congress "armed to the teeth," he said Northern Senators would not shrink from any course, personal or political. His speech throughout was cordially received.

At 1 o'clock the Convention took a recess until 2. A speech from GEORGE E. DUNN, Esq., was to follow, after which the resolutions were to be submitted to the consideration of the Convention.

Legal from Havana—Arrival of the Columbus.

The United States Mail steamship *Columbus*, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, from New-Orleans the 5th and Havana the 11th, arrived here this afternoon, four days and fifteen hours from Havana.

The political news from the Island of Cuba is unimportant. The discussing the "Negro Question" is progressing, there appearing no further need of their services.

The sugar mills have ceased grinding, and many thousand boxes are left standing in the fields that could not be conveyed to the sugar-houses on account of the rains. The markets continue [illegible] at the advanced figures of last advices for simple products and the stock diminishing. The health of Havana has been unusually good during the past Winter and Spring and continues so to the present time. Showers every day, and it is confidently believed they [illegible] will [illegible] this season.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Wednesday, July 11, 1855.

The steamer *El Dorado*, SCHENCK, master, went to sea yesterday morning, with the intention of reaching New-York for the purpose of repairs, she leaking so badly that she was only kept free by constant action of the pumps. There were very few letters entrusted to her, and but one or two passengers, who took their chances to sink or swim.

The steamer *Isabel*, ROBLING, for Charleston, with United States mails and passengers, left port at 7 A. M. 10th, and probably remained near the *El Dorado* during the morning hours. Without very bad weather she will probably get safe to port; but she has been for several trips unfit for the service she was assigned. The test made by Capt. MCGOWAN, in the *Crescent City*, of the Quarantine regulations at New-Orleans against vessels from the Havana is appealed here, under the belief that the spirit of the law was violated in the absolute want of the shadow of cause in our health, for the restriction; that the law did not require Quarantine of vessels coming from the one healthy port in the world; for if we take the mortality records of the past three weeks, as far as we can match them, we find ourselves alone entitled to Quarantine the balance of creation;—but we shall not be so unwise as to do so, while we have a box of sugar left and freights continue so low as at this moment—6 cts. per box to Boston to-day, and $1.709 for 2,500 boxes to Philadelphia. I hand reports for balance of the story.

The United States sloop-of-war *Falmouth*, Commander SHAW, arrived last evening. All well on board. Remaining, as ever.

HAVANA MARKETS.

For Cabanas:] HAVANA, Tuesday, July 10, 1855.

Since 26th ult., date of our last report, business has been active, although often interrupted by heavy rains in the early part of this month.

SUGARS have been in brisk request at advanced prices for all classes, excepting Whites, for which there is but little demand. Accounts, though, by the last advices from Europe and the United States are not favorable, they have had no effect upon our market, holders being free in their pretensions and refusing to sell below our quotations. The stock in warehouse is to-day about 100,000 boxes against 170,000 in 1854, 215,000 in 1853, and 135,000 in 1852, same periods. Molasses has not for moderate supply; we note sales of several lots of inferior at 5¼ to 5½c., and fair at 6½ to 6¾c. There is at present no stock undisposed of. Our quotations are as follows: Whites, common to Fine, 6½ to 10 rls. Brls. 1854. to Box. 614. Yellows, common to Florence 6½ to 8½ rls., Brls. 7½d. to Box. 1854. Browns, No. 11 to 12 6½ to 6¾ rls., Box. 42. to Rls. 616. Coarse muscovado No. 6 to 10 6 rls., Box. 614.

CIGARS are on last superior. Exports during the fortnight: 1,540 mills to the United States, 1,748 France, and 1,750 other ports, in all 7,000 mills.

TOBACCO is in moderate request and prices are firm as our last. Exported during the fortnight, 352,266 lbs., principally to Spain and the United States.

EXCHANGES.—The amount of bills offered for sale being been very large, rates have ruled very low. Since the beginning of this week there is more demand at a decided improvement. We quote to-day London 9 @ 9 cent. prem.; Paris 5¼ to 4 @ cent. disc.; New-York and other Northern cities 2½ to 2½ @ cent. disc.; New-Orleans short 2½ @ cent. discount.

BUNDLES AND GOVERNMENT STOCK.—Fifty Fifties, 100,000 feet Mobile sold at 62½, 62,000 feet Charleston at 62½; and 134,000 feet Pensacola, at 57½ @. White Pine Boards—60,000 feet Bath, at 620; 60,000 feet Kennedy Spruce, at 620; 110,000 feet Bath, at 620; 145,000 feet do., at 622 50; and 134,000 feet do., at 625. Bbd. Shooks, from store, 1,500 Portland at 64 @; 2,000 superior, at 68; 200 at 68 75; and 126 at 69 @. Molasses.—No sale of Sugar Bbd. Shooks have been reported. Hoops—26,000 Rhode Island, short, at 64; 19,000 long, at 64; 2,000 at 64; and 1,000 at 64. Empty Hhds.—600 Sugar, on hand. Molasses have ruled tailed at 63; and 112 at 63 25; and 100 [illegible] at 63. [illegible] Bay Rum Shooks, are almost entirely [illegible] [illegible] of fresh imported, first quality, [illegible] these prices.

FREIGHTS.—A very small [illegible] have been done since our last: loaded five charters for Havana, [illegible] vis.: one of 400 hhds., at £3; one of 2,000, at £3 10s.; one of 2,400, at £3 12s. 6d.; one of 1,600, at £3; one of 4,500, at £3 2s. 6d.; and one of 3,200, for Falmouth or Cowes, at £3 7s. 6d.; one of 2,700, for Cowes, at £3 10s.; one of 2,000, for Antwerp, at £3 12s. 6d.; one of 2,500, for Cuxhaven, at £3 5s.; one of [illegible] at £3 2s.; one of 1,300, for Barcelona, at [illegible]; one of 2,000 bales Tobacco, for Alicante, at [illegible]; and Valencia, at $1 25. To the United States, [illegible] anything doing except the regular packets; one charter for

OUR INDIAN ARMY.

[illegible] of Indian Warfare in New-Mexico.

The following interesting sketches of the movements of the United States troops stationed in New-Mexico to prevent or punish Indian incursions, were written by an Assistant Surgeon in the Army to his father, a well-known gentleman of this City:

NEW-MEXICO, FORT MASSACHUSETTS, Tuesday, March 13, 1855.

My last letter left you in some doubt as to our position. Owing to the severe weather we have not been able to commence the campaign against the Indians. Our forces will amount to two hundred regulars and some four hundred volunteers, mostly mounted. We shall probably start in a few days, and shall probably be out a long time, though [illegible] the Indians will give fight instead of [illegible] to flight, which latter is more destructive to our men and animals than battle, as forage is [illegible] and the mountains high and numerous. Besides, the altitude of the country is very great, and the air so light that a person cannot walk up a hill more than six steps at a time without getting exhausted and being obliged to rest. The snow is also very deep, adding greatly to the troubles and hardships. Mail rations to subsist on, if we have to follow the Indians far, will render the expedition [illegible] pleasant.

In the southern part of New-Mexico another campaign is going on against the Indians in that quarter. Capt. STANTON, who came out with me, was killed in an engagement there. After having [illegible] the Indians all day, with continual fighting, being in a bad position, he ordered the men to retreat, and in doing so two of his soldiers were killed. He went back to see to affairs, and while [illegible] his rifle was shot in the head and killed instantly. His body was stripped by the Indians, and [illegible] by order of the commander, that the ashes might be brought away, as we were too far from any settlement to attempt to carry it. All the men were dismounted and walked behind the horses, [illegible] them with their muskets to keep them in a walk. Capt. S. was one of the finest men I ever knew, and Mrs. S. a very fine, accomplished lady.

I came near being the next officer on the catalogue of killed, though in a different part of the country. We are obliged to transact all our business, and send our expresses to a town called Taos, in New-Mexico, one hundred miles distant. There being some money transactions and a mail ready, our expressman was ordered to start, and I volunteered to accompany him, to attend to the business, and also to make some necessary purchases for myself. The road being infested by Indians, we traveled the first half of it by night. We reached a Mexican town called Costes, and being assured by the people that there was no danger between that and the next town, and that no trails or Indians had been seen on that road since the wars began, we started from Costes for Red River, twenty-five miles of smooth road, early the next morning. We were just out of sight of the town, when we saw a little ahead of us, off to the right, about fifteen warriors, armed with bows and arrows and rifles, and on looking back saw a large body of Indians attacking the town, and driving off cattle. Seeing we had no chance of escape but by beating the party ahead of us, and knowing the town of Red River lay in a straight line, we left the road, which was crooked, and taking a "bee line," gave the Indians the advantage, that the race might be fair. Spurs were thrust into our horses, and off we started upon a keen jump. For about five miles we made some good running, but then the difference between grain-fed and poor grass fed animals began to tell. We beat, however, winning the race entirely. I was not so much frightened at the time as afterwards. With rifles in our hands, and revolvers in our belts, and both feet pounding the sides of our animals, we must have been a sight to behold.

The Indians killed two men on the road behind us, and several at the towns, besides stealing two thousand sheep, and a number of cattle, mules and horses.

The soldier's horse stood the race better than mine, which was so completely crippled that I was obliged to trade him off, and have one now that can do some "tall" traveling if called upon. We were the heroes of Taos, and our caution was highly approved by our commander. We returned under the escort of Capt. MCCREA's company of Infantry, which relieves the company at this post, which has been ordered out in the field. Capt. MCCREA has been twenty-nine years in service, and has lost a leg.

Our post is now a little better off for society, there being five officers, including your humble servant. *Without grumbling I can say* that the seven months' service I have performed for the United States, has been attended with but little pleasure, and the future promises but little better. There are some medical officers in the country who *have never been on a scout, or hardly out of* the confines of their respective stations. But I do not complain, for with a constitution of iron I can rough it through, though I am growing rusty in my profession for want of reading material and practice.

I am quite busy now getting medicines, instruments and bandages packed in panniers to carry on mules. On the army scout each officer is allowed a mule to carry his blanket, provisions, &c., and Col. BURKE and myself have rigged up a tent to weigh about as much as a buffalo skin, to keep off the storms at night, which will be quite a luxury, for with snow under you and more falling over you, it is rather a cold bed for a nap. Before starting, however, I would not mind eating a meal with Mrs. C., in order to refresh my mind as to the taste of a potato or other vegetable.

So that you may be able to find the location of this post on the map, if you wish, I give you the following outlines. The latitude is 37° 31' 59" and longitude 105° 40' west of Greenwich. The altitude of the Barometer above the level of the sea, [illegible] feet. The mountains which surround the Post are those laid down on the map as the Como Blanco, or White Mountains, called so from being always covered with snow. These are a spur of the Rocky Mountains, and run through New-Mexico, and our post is near the White Mountains. The nearest Fort to our north is Laramie, which is eight hundred miles distant. The nearest one to our left is supposed to be nine hundred miles; to the east, Fort Atchison on the Arkansas, 300 miles; to our south Cantonment Burgwin, 110 miles. You see, therefore, we are quite isolated from the rest of the military world. Over this vast territory roam over 10,000 Indian warriors, some bands of whom are at peace, and some at war. Most of these bands are at war with each other, happily for us. To-day, we had an alarm that the Indians were trying to run off with our stock. In ten minutes, sixty soldiers were on their trail towards the strangers, I bringing up the rear, with shot gun in hand, revolvers in my belt, pocket case in one pocket, and bandages in the other. We ran about half a mile, when we found the Indians to be Mexican traders coming in from a trading expedition with the Rapahoes and Shians. Late in the evening, a spy company of volunteers has just arrived, bringing the news that the command has started from Taos; on arriving here we join them and proceed on the campaign. Probably we shall have to go to Grand River, about half way to Salt Lake, and we may have to proceed there to obtain provisions, if we should be nearer that place than this.

Colonel FOUNTLEROY, our commanding officer, says he is going to use every exertion to find and chastise the Utahs, the only fun we shall have on the trip.

FORT MASSACHUSETTS, Sunday, April 8, 1855.

We have just returned from the first scout of the campaign, and resting on our oars, while we recruit ourselves and animals to start again. We left this post 500 strong on the 14th of March, and encamped on the Rio Trinchera, (so called on account of its being formed by three rivers,) about twelve miles distant from the Fort. The next morning we were awake at [illegible] o'clock, and soon our forces were in line; and marching this day, we traveled about twenty miles westwardly, and encamped on the Trinchera again, near where it empties into the Rio Grande. The next morning we were up bright and early,—traveled this day northwest, following up the Rio Grande. We found to-day where the Indians had killed some stolen sheep, but no trail was discovered. We encamped after traveling some 22 miles, and again next day we set out early and travelled 21 miles, being obliged to rest here at the mouth of the Cañon, through which the head waters of the Rio Grande flow, and where Col. FREMONT lost so many men and animals while attempting to discover a new pass to California, some two or three years since, the men having frozen to death. Some 30 spies were dispatched to see if there were any traces of Indians, and late in the evening came in reporting in the negative.

The next day we made another early start, when KIT CARSON, our guide, struck a fresh trail of Indians and their stolen stock. We traveled along the range of mountains lying on the west side of the great valley of St. Louis—Col. BENTON's backbone of America, where he contemplates having the Pacific Railroad pass, in order to get through the Rocky Mountains. This valley is about one hundred miles long, level as a floor. It can be easily entered from the mountain streams, and made the garden of New Mexico, instead of a parterre for game, and the roaming ground for wild Indians.

We kept the trail for about twenty-five miles, and encamped on a small stream, near where the Utahs had been summering, which place they were obliged to leave on account of the small-pox; the bones of the victims of this scourge were lying scattered about upon the ground, having been well cleaned by the wolves.

This night we were not allowed fires, on account of the supposed proximity of the Indians, which was cold comfort, but with cold frozen bacon, cold water and a little bread, we appeased our appetites and slept soundly.

The next day we were out early and accoutred in our war instruments, for KIT CARSON prophesied we were to have a fight, and his word in such affairs is as good as wheat. We pushed on to the pass leading to Grand River and California, where poor Capt. GUNNISON crossed, and was subsequently killed by the Indians. The place has an Indian name, pronounced, but not spelled, "Low Watchy." At about 1 o'clock KIT CARSON and our quartermaster, being a little in advance, reached the top of a hill, from whence they discovered about 150 warriors about a mile distant, coming down, as we supposed, to commence another plundering expedition. They called out to us in Spanish to come on. The order was to surround them, but the Indians seeing our force, broke like sheep and ran for the mountains, leaving bloody trails as they vanished. We had two men wounded, while the Indians lost two chiefs and six men killed, besides a good number wounded. Four days after we overhauled them again, killed some, took a number of horses, meat, camp utensils, and some prisoners. One woman told us she had destroyed her own child and a niece, and that others did the same, to prevent our capturing them. Our prisoners tell us this band is entirely destitute, and must starve, as the snow is so deep that they cannot join other portions of their tribe. Probably they will make peace and cease murdering and stealing. We had one wounded man to carry back to our fort. The process of doing this may be novel to you. *A litter is made of two long poles,* with shafts at each end, while the man rides in a buffalo robe, tied on each side to the poles; he has a mule *before and one behind. You would be surprised* at the places these portable beds can travel over, and how easy they are to the wounded. Lieut. Col. ST. VRAIN, who is the oldest mountaineer in this country, assured me he had carried a man six weeks in this way, until his broken thigh united, and that he had also traveled in like manner, while suffering from small pox. We journeyed where no white man or Mexican had been before, as we had the oldest hunters, trappers and guides in the country with us, and they said so. KIT CARSON amused us with a description of his travels, his visit to the States, and of his being Col. BENTON's guest. KIT has as fine a head as DANIEL WEBSTER, and had he been well educated, would have made the greatest explorer and engineer living. He has been offered a commission in the army, but refused it. I was greatly deceived in this man, having imagined him to be a braggadocio. On the contrary, he is modest and unassuming, does not drink, and is brave as a lion. Some Mexicans killed a young squaw in a fight, taking her for a man. When KIT heard of it, he *sprang on his feet,* and said if he could restore her to life he would give $500. I never saw a more tender-hearted man. *A dog was drowning* at one of our camps, being unable to get out of the river. KIT exerted himself as much to save it as if the dog had been a human being. One beautiful sight I saw while passing through a deep gorge in the mountains. My horse was carefully picking out his path over the rocks—beneath ran a stream whose course was dammed up now and then by the beavers who inhabited it—on the banks of the ponds were moss grown, fallen trees—and hot springs sent their fumes to heaven from the opposite side of the pass. The day was beautiful, and lent its aid to the grandeur of the scenery. I think the territory of Utah, from the little I saw of it, much more valuable than that of New-Mexico.

You may suppose, from what I have written about killing and fighting Indians, that they are unjustly treated; but were you here, and heard of the murders and depredations they have committed on the inhabitants, you would think differently. These bands of Apaches and Utahs have broken treaty after treaty, and now hold in bondage Mexican women and children, whom they treat barbarously.

FORT MASSACHUSETTS, Thursday, May 10, 1855.

Our men having suffered severely from exposure to the rough climate of Northern New-Mexico on our last scout in the mountains, against the hostile bands of Utahs and Apaches, who have been plundering and murdering our citizens at pleasure, believing they were able to cope with the forces and resources of the United States, we were obliged to recruit a few days.

We next started under the command of Col. FOUNTLEROY, 1st Dragoons, who had previously detached about half the command, (250 men,) and placed them under the orders of Lieut.-Col. ST. VRAIN, of the New-Mexico Volunteers, to follow a large trail of Indians, supposed to be Apaches, who were traveling in a different direction from our contemplated route. Our Division consisted of D Company, 1st Dragoons; D Company, 2d Artillery, and two Companies of the New-Mexico Volunteers. We left this post on the 23d of April, with favorable weather. Every member of our party was full of bright hopes of surpassing the results of the last scout, which was the most successful of any yet performed against the Indians in this Territory, bands of whom have held out for ten years, notwithstanding powerful means have been brought to bear against them. They can do this, being defended in a great measure by nature—the country being so formed as to render almost any force sent against them useless, before these depredators can be reached and punished.

We struck out in a northerly direction, keeping on the edge of the great Valley of St. Louis, or rather on the line of junction between it and the Sierra Blanco and the West Mountains, which are a spur of the Rocky Mountains.

Every means was used to prevent our discovery by the Indians, who are always on the alert, by making no fires, and traveling such times night and day as would best conceal us; while spies were roaming the country ahead. By forced marches we soon reached the head of the St. Louis valley, when we discovered a recent trail of a few lodges of Indians traveling North, supposed to be going on a Buffalo hunt. We pushed on rapidly through the Punche Pass to the country bordering on the upper waters of the Arkansas River, when our spies came to inform us that they had struck a large trail of some 500 animals, at a point where they had all congregated from various parts of the country. The trail was about one day old, and the Indians were traveling slowly. This good news aroused every one to new exertions, for every sign went to show that the Indians were off their guard.

It was about 10 o'clock in the evening when we received this intelligence, and it was but short work packing and getting on the trail. Our spies followed it by moonlight. We marched with scarcely a word spoken, till about 4 o'clock of the morning of the sixth day out from here, when our spies sent word that the trail turned off, and that the Indians were encamped in the neighborhood. We soon came up, when the order was given for the mounted men to dismount, and a sufficient number of men were detailed to dismount and take charge of and defend our packs and animals. Spies were sent out to reconnoitre, and soon returned with the news that the Indians were in a large body encamped near by, enjoying a war dance. We felt certain now that our attack was to be a surprise. Orders were given to the picked men to creep upon and run off with their horses, while the attack was being made. The Indians outnumbered us, and had their families with them, which always causes them to be unusually brave, so it was thought not advisable to attempt to surround them, but to attack them in the form of a semi-circle, and in this manner the men were marched up, making as little noise as possible.

We approached them unobserved till within a short distance, and could see them dancing and *singing, reminding us of the witches in "Macbeth,"* little thinking that in a moment's time many of them would be passing from life to death. A dog in their camp having smelt us began to bark, and thus gave the alarm. The word "fire" was given, when over two hundred rifles and revolvers opened upon them, looking like sheets of fire coming from each soldier's mouth, and sending missiles of death to many a poor red man.

Those who were able to run, started with the little they had, and in their confusion rushed into thicker fire and upon certain death. Our men followed up the stragglers, and for one hour we could hear nothing but the cracking of rifles. The Indians had seized some of their guns when alarmed, and returned our shots as they ran.

We killed about forty in all, captured all their provisions, six children, most of their arms, baggage, and trinkets too numerous to mention. Previous to this fight, our men had marched ninety miles in thirty-two hours, waded creeks that were swollen, eaten but one meal during that time; in fact, for five days—day and night most of the time—they were on the march, without fires to cook anything over, yet hardly a complaint was heard. But they received their reward by accomplishing one of the most effective blows ever struck against any band of Indians.

After scouring the adjacent country to the Indian encampment during the forenoon of the sixth day out, which resulted in capturing horses, goats, sheep, &c., our men came in almost exhausted and were satisfied, for the time, with a mouthful of food. We had two men killed, who were buried with military honors on our return to the encampment, and one wounded.

The next day we were *en route* back to a pass which lies on the west side of the valley of St. Louis, and through which Capt. GUNNISON passed *when he left the Territory for Salt Lake, where he* was killed. We were in hopes to find some Indians here, as this is one of their great resorts. We reached this Pass on the evening of the 1st of May, (our ninth day out.) Here we found a few lodges of Indians, but they discovered us in time to get away, after losing two of their warriors, who were killed in the chase we gave them. The next morning they were reinforced by the straggling members of the party we had so cut up on the Arkansas. Skirmishing commenced early (the tenth day out) in the morning, and lasted all day. During the day, BLANCO, the head chief, made his appearance on a high ledge of rocks, and asked for peace, but was afraid to come in our camp. His speech was cut short by a Mexican, who had, unbeknown to the rest of the party, crept up on the rocks and shot at him. The little courage the old *chief had left vanished with this shot,* and he and his party disappeared immediately, scattering in every direction, and leaving no trail that could be followed. Two more Indians were killed this day, and another camp and a large number of horses captured. We then proceeded slowly through the mountains down to the Rio Grande, examining the country *thoroughly* as we went along. We wished to cross the Rio Grande and proceed further South, but the stream was so swollen as to prevent such a course. So we bent our way on again, so as to obtain fresh supplies and recruit. We reached this Fort on the 9th of May, and consequently have been sixteen days out. After recruiting a few days, and giving the Indians time to collect again, we will start out, and this scout will probably be the final of the campaign, as the Indians cannot hold out much longer, having no implements of war and nothing to subsist upon, and no means of procuring supplies. Yours, D. W. C. P.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

Attempts to Seize the Lands of the Delaware Indian Reservation.

We publish the following letter because it comes from a responsible source, and purports to state facts of considerable interest in connection with the current history of Kansas.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 10, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The most interesting region of Kansas at present is that adjacent to the confluence of the Missouri and Kansas Rivers. Bounded on the east by the Missouri, and on the south by the Kansas, lies the Delaware region. The reservation for a home for this tribe extends forty miles along the course of the Kansas. It comprises some 275,000 acres. Northward and westward of this is a region of about 600,000 acres, which the Delawares in the Treaty of the 6th of May, 1854, ceded to the United States *in trust*. This tract has a boundary of ten or twelve miles along the Missouri River, running south from Fort Leavenworth, and, of course, immediately opposite Platte County, Missouri, and but a few miles from Weston, Platte City and Liberty, all in Missouri. This land, so ceded in trust, has proved a strong temptation to many of those in its vicinity who know its value, and has proved the source of much strife also.

By the second section of the treaty I have named the United States agree to cause this land to be surveyed in the manner in which our public lands are usually surveyed, and forthwith to offer it for sale at public auction, in such quantities as the President may deem proper.

In the sixteenth section, the law of March 3, 1807, is extended to it, and that law declares that such lands shall not be occupied without the consent of the United States; that titles obtained otherwise than in the manner prescribed shall be forfeited; that it shall be lawful for the President to cause the removal of all squatters, by the Marshal and his assistants, or by the military if necessary.

The history of the nefarious transactions of an association of men, who, in known violation of the treaty of the 6th of May, 1854, and in avowed defiance of the opinion of the Attorney General of the United States on that treaty, attempted to claim as by preemption the lands of the Delaware Indians which were so emphatically exempted from such preemption,—this history, I say, cannot be wholly unknown, for it is given in full in Congressional House Document, Executive, No. 50, 2d Session, Thirty-third Congress. All of it is there, probably, excepting the letter of Secretary DAVIS, of December 19, 1855, in effect calling upon President PIERCE to dismiss Commissioner MONEYPENNY for his "injustice and discourtesy" to those law-defying officers of the Government. That association had little respect for Northern sentiments, as I shall show.

On the 29th of September, 1854, "a meeting of the settlers of Kansas Territory" was held at the city of Leavenworth. The preamble to the resolutions adopted commences: "*Whereas*, we the squatters upon the Delaware cession of public lands in Kansas Territory," &c.

In this is an avowal of an act in defiance of the treaty of the United States with those Indians, and the Attorney General's opinion upon it also. The third resolution modestly asked for the legalizing of their actions by "the immediate extension of the preëmption law over this district;" and the fifth resolution alludes to "the known views of the present administration in relation to the speedy settlement of these territories."

It was also resolved, on motion of JEREMIAH CLARKE, that "we have continued and unshaken confidence in the wisdom and integrity of the present administration, the *avowed advocate and champion of 'popular sovereignty in the territories;'*" and further, "*that we commit the protection of our interests to the Hon.* DAVID R. ATCHISON, *whose distinguished abilities and position, familiarity with Indian affairs, and sympathy with the pioneer, indicate him as our best advocate.*"

Was this a lawful meeting of citizens, and was it moved by sympathy with *Northern* settlers? No one will assert that it was. Were the orators at this meeting opposed to its proceedings? Assuredly not, or they would not have been there; for *it met as a body of squatters* on lands which the United States had promised by treaty should not be occupied except after proceedings that had not then been observed. Who, then, were the orators on this occasion? I quote from the minutes of the proceedings, as sent to the President:

"In the absence of the Committee the following gentlemen addressed the meeting: B. H. TWOMBLY, General DUNHAM, Major MORAN, C. C. ANDREWS, D. A. N. and C. H. GOVER, and Rev. FREDERICK STARR."

The latter gentleman was assuredly then, (in September last,) not in a very fair way to forfeit his usefulness by his devotion to the cause of justice and freedom; nor had he changed his views in regard to the latter subject as late as *the 30th of March last*, as I am prepared to demonstrate from his public acts.

Far would it be from me to seek to weaken the influence of any friend of Freedom in this struggle against the aggressions of Slavery; but, whatever may be Mr. STARR's purposes, if consistent opposition to Slavery is among them, he is singularly unfortunate in the manifestation of it. PENN.

Difficulties to be Encountered by the Free [illegible] of Kansas.

From the Free State, (Lawrence, Kansas,) July 2.

It is a matter of extreme regret that we observe various factions of the Free State party entertain opinions so widely different as to the true policy which it should pursue in the present political state of affairs. *We hear every shade of opinion* advanced, from forcible resistance to the present constituted authorities, to a tame and quiet submission to all the wrongs and outrages which we have suffered, until the future shall replace our liberties. One man says that the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was a high-handed outrage, that all our elections have been high-handed outrages, and that the Governor acted highly injudicious in granting certificates to men fraudulently elected, and he is in favor of repudiating the whole *Legislative Assembly and all its acts, &c.* Another differs by observing that this bill was a very judicious and proper enactment, that the Governor did all he could do, his hands being tied by the bill, but that the citizens of Kansas were to blame in not entering protests in the time specified by the proclamation so as to have enabled the Governor to set the elections aside. Yet he is in for repudiation, and a total disregard for all the enactments of the present bastard Legislature, but hold that the Governor has no right to dissolve or prorogue that body. He also holds that the Free State members elect on the 22d of May, should stay at home and not present their credentials before that body at all. Another is opposed to a total repudiation and a premature declaration to disregard all their enactments until he can see what they are and what will be their effect, that such an act would stultify the Governor in ordering a new election, and would be repudiating our own Free State men elect. Another is for submission at present, but make all necessary preparations for defending our *rights in case of future invasions.* Another says he cannot coöperate with the Free State party unless that party expresses itself opposed to the immigration to this Territory of free negroes.

And so we might go on through the whole, but it is useless. Our party being made up of so many component parts—embracing every man that has a soul capable of appreciating the difference between right and wrong—is what makes it so exceedingly difficult to unite them on one grand platform of principles. On two points they are a unit. They all desire that Kansas should be a Free State, and they all condemn the outrages perpetrated by the Pro-Slavery party at our elections, by which a great majority of the members hold their seats by fraud. But the party being composed of some radical [illegible], who are unwilling to give an inch, in order to obtain the coöperation of their fellow men—Whigs, Democrats, and Free-Soilers, with their old notions, that have been maturing for years—when these all come together they exhibit an evident clinging to their old views, and there being no *one force sufficiently bold as to take the responsibility of laying down a platform of principles which would make a grand local point around which all Free State men should rally; it appears that we are now, under such circumstances, like sheep having no shepherd.* Nebraska Democrats say that the Free State party, owing to these facts, can accomplish nothing. We must, say they, have an organization of a truly National character, around which all can rally, and do effective work, and that the best plan is a [illegible]ation of the National Democracy.

They are unwilling that their favorite [illegible] of Popular Sovereignty should fail, and if there is any credit due to those that make Kansas free, they wish to have it, as their salvation depends on its being free. Yet they would prefer lending their support to Slavery, rather than coöperate with the class of Free State men who are in favor of the immigration of free negroes, and granting them the privilege of the elective franchise.

The Pro-Slavery party is always a unit. It is Slavery first, last, always and eternally with them. They entertain but the one idea, the promotion of the Slave interests, and suffer nothing [illegible] to distract their attention from this one great object. Such is the melancholy state of affairs in Kansas Territory. Difficulties which all good Free State men should seek by all honorable means to surmount. *This can only be done by a thorough organization of all those who are in favor of a Free State.* We are not so self-conceited and [illegible] as not to coöperate with any class of men, who have for their object the freedom of Kansas, yet who entertain views somewhat different from ours. If a broad platform of principles were established, such as would embrace all who are willing to go for a Free State, and then cast away all minor differences, our object would be very easily gained.

But the very men who are most clamorous about casting away minor differences, are the very men who are most tenacious of their own ways of thinking, and they are unwilling to stand on any platform but that conceived in their own minds, taking the most radical ground. The question with all should be what means shall we use to accomplish the great end for which we all profess to be laboring? Everything is at present against us. The Legislative Assembly, the Judiciary, all those who have anything to do with executing the laws are against us. What then can we do?

We can do nothing until we are thoroughly organized and fully understand each other. To attempt any settled course of policy before this is done, is exceedingly hazardous, and might be productive of very injurious results to our cause. To have a general expression of opinion from the Free State voters of the whole territory, and then a platform of principles adopted,—which will best accomplish the end we desire, and carry utter defeat into the ranks of our opponents,—is certainly the great want of the Free State party. It is this want of an organization that has ruined us all along. It prevented protests being entered in many instances in the last election.

These ideas, which we have thus endeavored to throw out, should be considered well by every man who pretends to have the best interests of Kansas at heart. That such an organization of the Free State party on liberal principles should be made before the election for delegate, is a work of the most urgent necessity. And we now call the attention of every Free State man to this matter, and let us have a general Convention of Delegates for that special purpose. There has been no such convention attempted in Kansas as yet.

For three or four men to get together and call a convention without consulting the Free State voters of every district some time previously, is the height of folly. Let this matter be before the people sufficiently long that they will have time to weigh well matters, and make their arrangements so as to be able to attend and be prepared to do something worthy of the consideration of intelligent freemen.

SUMMER GLEANINGS.

NUMBER TWO.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

SARATOGA, July, 1855.

A dull, rainy morning, and nobody at the Springs but these courageous women and five Catholic priests, who are taught to mind neither wind, nor weather, nor women, and so strictly do they obey their teachers, that their eyes involuntarily turn away when beauty draws near. One of them is very handsome himself, and like most handsome people, seems perfectly aware of it. A lady who has mingled with them much in the sunny climes where they generate, says Priests are the most fascinating men in the world, especially if they are Jesuits! They are always known by the manner in which they are shaven and shorn.

But here comes a poor, withered, dried up little woman, and gives me a most cordial greeting, but I cannot recognize her. "Why, don't you remember me?" she says, "I was cook last Summer where you boarded;" and immediately I remember her very definitely, and listen to the story of her sorrows *since last we met*, with all the interest possible. Next comes running a little Irish boy, with his round rosy face all smiles, but I have quite forgotten him too, but recall him perfectly when he tells me his mother is a washerwoman, and asks me if I will not come and see her. Bless his little trusting Irish heart, I will not be the one to teach him to shrink from human sympathy, or to expect coldness because he is not rich and gay. So I take his proffered hand and go to their little cabin, where another warm greeting reminds me that gratitude is cherished long in a true heart for very little favors.

Then, as there are so few this evening to interrupt me, I seek my old friend the gardener, who has kept these grounds in order nearly thirty years, and chat with him about the improvements which have been made and are in contemplation.

He is an Englishman, you may know by his stout, burly figure, and by his manners—so respectful, without servility; one of those honest yeomen which have been England's boast for centuries, and which are the strength of every land. He has seen the [illegible] grow up, and has an affection for it—and if you will take the trouble to talk with him, he will tell you a multitude of incidents, which will increase your interest in Saratoga, however long and kindly you may have observed it with your own eyes.

It is evident that the majority of gentlemen and ladies do not come to Saratoga to drink Congress water before breakfast. They must be city people, who don't "wake up" with the milkmen or marketmen. I am sure it must be very seldom in their lives that they hear a bird sing, and they cannot love them as well as *some people*, or they would at least come out on pleasant mornings to listen to such music, after being confined so long to the *miserable imitations of operas and theatres.* Upon Congress Hall the carpenters are still at work, and yet the robins are not frightened away. Here is one within five inches of the hammer, trying to drown the stunning noise with his song, and I counted forty-five this very morning hopping among the trees. From the nest of one two little ones fell out to-day before they were fledged, and it was really heartrending to witness the agony of the parents. What will become of the little ones? Ah, people here know the value of these beautiful creatures, and no sooner is it known to the proprietors that an accident has befallen the birdlings, than a servant and a ladder appear, and they are carefully restored to the nest and their mother's bosom. And when did human voices ever speak gratitude more plainly than the warbling of their little throats? Is it not love with which their hearts yearn?

Next to the birds in beauty are these frolicsome children—some half a dozen babies in their nurses' arms, as many little girls hopping and screaming and jumping, while boys are shooting arrows across the green, and all are running to be the first to pick them up. The children are all sent forth in the morning early. Oh! it is a pity they cannot grow up among the birds and flowers!

But here is one who has always lived in the country, and listened only to the singing of birds, and now for the first time hears the stately music of the band. To her *feet* it is inspiration, and as from her appearance we must conclude that she has never been initiated into the mysteries of "balance" and "chassé," it is equally conclusive that dancing is to some one of nature's gifts.

"Oh, dear, what an intolerable bore it must be to you, to stay here two or three weeks," said a very nice gentleman to me, the first evening after his arrival.

"Why?"

"Oh, it is such a lazy life, and all this fush and fashion."

"Oh, this gentleman has never been here before," thought I; "we will see what he will say before the week is out." But this I only thought to myself—to him I said: "Why, I have nothing more to do with fush and fashion here than elsewhere. I work as many hours, and sleep as many hours, and spend no more in dressing. I talk more to be sure, and I know of no more profitable way of spending time." Gentlemen think, and very sensible gentlemen, too, that to talk about anything but law and politics is a miserable waste of time; and to talk with ladies—what a lowering of their dignity. Another declared that "nothing was to be learned of them but deceit and folly!" I shall not undertake to defend them against this charge, for I think they are both deceitful and foolish. I only wish that when those in whom is centred all wisdom, and dignity, and gravity, come in communication with us, they would attempt to improve and elevate, instead of obeying quite so closely Paul's injunction, and becoming all things to all, without the palliating motive of endeavoring to save some.

When some of these giddy dancers are weary with the whirl, I have talked with them in my cozy corner, and I have found that beneath the gauze and taffeta beat as true and deep feeling hearts as are to be found in the bosoms of man or woman elsewhere in the wide world. Gayety is no sign of frivolity or heartlessness, and the gay are very far from being the most given to dark and evil imaginings. There is a great difference between gayety and dissipation, though they are confounded in many minds, and those who sit weeping and morose, and talk about living a life of sobriety and purity, and really think young, joyous creatures should or can possibly live likewise, have learned little of their own hearts, and have interpreted very falsely the hearts of others, when they thank the Lord that they are not as these publicans, but a great deal better.

But I must not forget to say that the nice gentleman who expected to feel very much as if he were in a tread-mill, whilst compelled by wife and daughters to remain at Saratoga, has learned to appreciate the frank and cordial intercourse of this care-free life—he has found the most intelligent and cultivated society, and having time for sociability where soul-trammeling business did not interfere, has learned to appreciate it, so that the last words that I heard him say were in serious lamentation that business should compel him to return to New-York; and if I should tell you his name you would see that it was a great compliment to the good people assembled at Congress Hall. MINNIE MYRTLE.

Letter from New-Hampshire—Traveling Vicissitudes, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HANOVER, Friday, July 13, 1855.

"My foot is on my native heath," and my heart leaps exultant in the presence of these granite hills. No wonder the natives of mountainous regions are distinguished for their love of country. I never could feel at home where there is no hill nor mountain to vary the line of the horizon, and where no river nor bubbling brook sings to me its sweet melody. These merry little brooks—how full of life and of life's memories they are as they hasten on over their pebbly beds, now visible, and then hidden in the deep shadow of the forest. Not even the mighty Mississippi could move me as do these tiny streams, for they carry me back to days when all was bright and sunny, and life's shadows had not darkened my pathway.

We had a pleasant, though fatiguing, ride from Saratoga. The railroad, winding its way through the Green Mountains, is a triumph of New-England enterprise. I wish some of this same spirit could be infused into the State of my adoption, for then, instead of being proverbially behind the times, it would become the garden of the Middle States.

Some fellow-traveler, reluctant to leave all of Saratoga behind him, found himself at Rutland doomed to disappointment. The baggage-men had treated his trunk with their usual disregard of consequences, and the health-giving water was rapidly filtering, drop by drop, through his broadcloth and linen. The lookers-on were making sage remarks on the folly of packing bottles in a trunk; but, alas! people must generally learn from experience, and this gentleman was probably taking a first lesson. He could not have been much consoled by the imputations upon his common sense to which he listened.

At Rutland we were delayed two hours, waiting for the cars. The Bardwell House, a mass of red brick and green blinds, without a tree reaching higher than the second-story windows, was the most prominent object in the foreground of the picture upon which we gazed, while the Green Mountains loomed up grandly in the distance. It was a pleasant study to watch the light and shade upon their sides as the sun shone clear or veiled himself with clouds—a picture of life, ever varying from joy to sorrow, yet rendered more beautiful by these same transitions.

At Bellows Falls we were detained another two hours, for which we were repaid by a fine view of the Falls. The Island House is a large hotel, recently built, I should judge from its new look. Its surroundings are exceedingly attractive. Walks are laid out around the grounds, affording a pleasant promenade on the banks of the river. The Falls are immediately below, roaring and plunging in their hot haste to force a passage over the impeding rocks. Those invalids to whom mountain air is recommended could not find a more favorable location for the Summer than this house affords. The far-famed valley of the Connecticut stretches out in the distance, and the Green Mountains lend their magnificent charms to the landscape. Ascutney rears his lofty head a few miles to the north, inviting the traveler to come and look afar, from his summit, over the picturesque country spread at his feet. Bellows Falls is less than a day's ride from New-York.

Hanover is a fine specimen of a New-England village. The College has formed a nucleus for an unusually cultivated and refined society. The festivities of Commencement begin next week, in the examination of the classes. I am sorry to be obliged to inform you that Mr. CHASE is not to be here at Commencement. Prof. BROWN supplies his place. Prof. PHELPS, of Andover, also speaks instead of Prof. PARK, who was originally invited. Many persons, who would have enjoyed being here at Commencement, have, in years past, staid away because the accommodations at the hotels have been so miserable. There are now two good houses. The Dartmouth is well kept, and, among its Summer boarders, numbers some of the choice spirits of New-York. The other hotel is kept by FABIEN, formerly of the White Hills, and is his own recommendation. ANNA HOPE.

Crops, New Wheat, &c. at the West.

From the St. Louis Republican.

ALTON, July 11, 1855.

This section of country was visited by a very opportune rain storm yesterday morning, of several hours continuance. The ground had become very dry and dusty, and all vegetation began to wither. But now the earth is well soaked, even to the bottom roots of corn and potatoes, and these crops may now be considered as made, whether it rains again or not for months to come.

The wheat harvest is finished hereabouts, and the reapers are laid by in fence corners and under barnsheds, except those adapted to mowing—they are now briskly laying low the timothy and clover of this county. Oats have come on very finely, and the machines are about to launch into them. I have seen some oat fields of very large and heavy growth, nearly as high as my head, and the straw strong and coarse. Ripe, early apples are becoming plenty, and in a few days the luscious peach will grace our boards and gladden urchins' eyes. Blackberries are ripening, grapes are doing well and have not begun to blight or mildew very materially as yet, and the watermelon vines in the American Bottom are healthy and prosperous; young melons are to be found as large as a goose egg, and in a month there will be plenty in market. Lovers of fruit need not commit suicide, therefore, because of disheartening prospects.

New wheat begins to come in slowly, in small lots. One of our mills is grinding it, mixed equally with old wheat. Some 800 bushels of new crop were sold yesterday at $1 25. The opinion continues to prevail that it will drop down to $1 before August.

A letter received yesterday from Washington informs me that only about 3000 land warrants have yet been issued of denominations of 160 and 120 acres, and which sell at $1 10 to $1 12 per acre. My correspondent says that very little can be made by buyers at these prices, and gives it as his decided opinion that warrants can be purchased in any quantity at 75 cents per acre, by the 1st of January next.

Western Matters at Washington.

From the St. Louis Republican.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 6, 1855.

A good thing is being told here on Governor IZARD and the Treasurer of Nebraska. It appears that all claims are respected, except where more than one are held by the same individual. This was the case with Governor IZARD, and his Treasurer, Mr. RANKIN, in the exercise of *his* squatter sovereignty, chose to jump one of the best locations. The Governor threatened and blustered, and the Treasurer held on and *fortified*. Mr. RANKIN named the place Sebastopol, and challenged the Governor to attempt an assault, but the challenge was respectfully declined, and Sebastopol has been laid off into town-lots, and is fast rivaling its oriental namesake in importance.

I am informed that an investigation is now going on as to the participation of the Nebraska officials in fixing the seat of Government at Omaha City, and as to the interests and motives which led to their participation in the matter. Rumor says that the Secretary of the Territory is becoming rich on a single speculation.

☞ Flour in California is quoted at $7; here we are paying $12.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW. No. CLXVIII. July, 1855. Boston: Crosby, Nichols & Co.

There are two principal articles in this number of an old and popular periodical. They vary in value, as in subject. The opening paper, upon the Clubs of London, is very suggestive, and no more. It appears to be a hash of certain articles (reminiscences) which appeared some thirty years ago in the *New Monthly Magazine*, then one of the best of London periodicals, under the editorship of Thomas Campbell, the poet. The only new matter which we perceive are the *Leges Conviviales*, drawn up by Ben Jonson, for the social meeting (which was *not* a club) at the old Devil Tavern, and the Rules of the Cuckoo Club in London. The reviewer says, rather boastingly, "We believe it literally true, that, hitherto in the hands of the members alone, they are now for the first time given to the world, through the medium of an American journal." Does it strike him, that their previous non-publicity has arisen out of their really being of no account, except to the members alone?

The article in question is greatly inferior to the requirements and capabilities of the subject. Its accuracy, as to names, may be judged from the fact that George Cruikshank is mentioned, plurally, as Cruikshanks. The famous Beefsteak Club is mentioned, but the critic omits to state that Peg Woffington, the celebrated actress, was its President at one time, and might be seen after the performance in Covent Garden Theatre, flourishing in the green-room, (where the Club held its weekly sittings,) holding up a pot of porter in her hand, and crying out, "Confusion to all order! Let liberty thrive!" We are told, however, that the Duke of Norfolk (from his habits called *the dirty Duke*) was a member, and "after imbibing his six bottles he would proceed to some of the taverns of Covent Garden in the neighborhood, and there order green peas and an ortolan, at a time when the former were three guineas a pint. Being by no means either refined in appearance, or nice in his habits, he was on one of these occasions mistaken by a novice of a waiter for a debauched gardener from the adjoining market, and the Garden Ganymede was on the point of kicking him to the door for his presumed impertinence, when he luckily took the precaution of informing the landlord that 'that drunken cabbage grower had ordered an ortolan.' 'If he orders a dozen give him them immediately,' was mine host's prompt reply."

Here is a good story utterly spoiled in the telling. There is infinite absurdity in imagining the Duke of Norfolk, a man of gigantic size and immense appetite, ordering *one* ortolan for his supper—the bird being not larger than a lark, and therefore only a single mouthful for him. Next, where were "some of the taverns of Covent Garden," where a man can obtain ortolans—a delicacy peculiar to the South of Europe, and rarely, if ever, brought into England. Lastly, what novice of a waiter would dream of kicking to the door one of the largest men in London? The fact is, the Duke went to dine at a tavern, ordered salmon to follow his soup, and asked the waiter whether cucumbers were in the market? The reply was in the affirmative, and the Duke, who always dressed carelessly, and was not known to the waiter, desired one to be brought. "They are a guinea apiece," responded the garden Ganymede. "Then, bring three," said the Duke. On appealing, in doubt between the homely appearance and the extravagant order, to the landlord, the reply was: "It is the Duke of Norfolk, serve him with whatever he wants." As it was easier to supply a dozen cucumbers than as many ortolans, it is to be presumed that the Duke made a good dinner.

Of the twenty-two London Clubs, particular mention is made only of White's and Brookes's. Not a word of Boodle's, nor of the Alfred, which Byron much frequented,—nor of the Traveler's, memorable for the *jeux d'esprit* of Talleyrand,—nor of the Oriental, frequented by East Indians as yellow as their own mulligatawny,—nor of the Reform, where Charles Buller used to shine above, while Soyer literally "ruled the roast" below,—nor of the Athenaeum, in which poor Theodore Hook's "temperance corner" is yet shown and honored,—nor of the Union, to obtain membership in which a man must have his name on the proposal book for years,—nor of the United Service, at which "the Duke" frequently dined "off the joint" for eighteen pence,—nor of the University, more famous for its *cuisine* than its library,—nor of the Garrick, one of the pleasantest places of social resort in London. All are passed over in solemn silence. Truly, a very unsatisfactory article—with nearly all the Clubs left unrecorded—reminding one of the provincial performance of the tragedy of "Hamlet," with "the part of *Hamlet* omitted by particular desire."

Much superior is the notice of American Society, suggested by Griswold's Republican Court. The following anecdote is well-told, and not without a large portion of simple pathos:

"As the landmarks of the Revolution fade, every consecration of its genius, in marble, colors, or type, every attempt to reawaken the echo of its voice, should be gratefully welcomed; as the living representatives of that epoch depart, their testimony should be carefully recorded; as the precedents of those days are superseded, its noblest examples should be reinvoked. Those of us who have, for a brief space, stood within this fast vanishing circle, feel the more keenly the moral need which exists for prolonging its conservative spell by all the means that art and letters can afford. A few Summers past, it was our lot to sit beside an ancient dame at the hospitable board of a family of manorial celebrity, one of the most beautiful domains that adorn the banks of the Hudson. The bowed and silent figure was the personification of comfortable old age; listless, inert, and mechanical, yet serene, the torch of life seemed flickering towards gradual extinction, and awaiting only a breath to disappear. Through the open window played the breeze of June, and the swaying tendrils of a venerable and lofty elm made a checkered and shifting light on the smooth oak floor; the trill of a locust resounded in the warm hush of noon; massive plate of antique mould gleamed on the high sideboard; portraits of Revolutionary heroes were arranged on the wall; and the entire scene, the atmosphere, and the tranquillity concurred to induce that mood when the sense of Nature's glory is chastened by a feeling of human vicissitude. Suddenly a strain of martial music rose on the air. The old lady quivered, raised her eyes, clasped her hands, and exclaimed: 'Ah! all intercession is vain; André must die!' The chords of memory had been struck; she was thinking of the execution of the gallant British spy. Our hosts made signs for us to listen, and with nervous rapidity her colorless lips breathed the names of English officers who had paid their devoirs to her maiden beauty, renowned in its day; she described her lofty head-dress of ostrich feathers which caught fire at the theatre, and repeated the verses of her admirer who was so fortunate as to extinguish the flames; she dwelt upon the majestic bearing of Washington, the elegance of the French, and the dogmatism of the British officers; the bywords, the names of gallants, belles, and heroes, the incidents, the questions, the etiquette, of those times seemed to live again in her tremulous accents, which gradually became feeble until she fell asleep. It was like a voice from the grave; and we could not but feel how precarious was the tenure and how imperative the duty by which the personal details that give such life to history are to be rescued from oblivion. The same conviction subsequently rose to our minds on a Winter evening at the fireside of Mrs. Madison; and more recently at the funeral of Mrs. Hamilton."

Here, too, in a few words, is a vivid picture of what has passed away within our time almost:

"The broad and easy staircase; the paneled wall; the spacious and gleaming sideboard, on which were displayed the old silver tankard and caudle-cup with armorial bearings; the white-robed and high tall-table; the Scripture prints on the chamber wall; the low ceiling with its projecting cross-beam; the crackling wood-fire and polished andirons; the family portraits in ruffles, wigs, stomachers, brocade, velvet, and shoe-buckles; the laboriously wrought samplers, framed as a memorial of female industry; the spider-legged round table, glistening with years of friction, and sacred to tea-drinking when that meal was "a perfect regale," and to countless games of whist and cribbage, the former played in grave silence and "according to *Hoyle*;" the massive punch-bowl, the secret of whose mysterious compound was known only to a few choice spirits; the venerable dame in mob-cap, the oracle of the neighborhood, the idol of children, ensconced in a huge arm-chair by the fireside, and forever plying her knitting-needles; the heavy, brass-clasped Bible on the quaint little stand beneath a mirror whose thick plate-glass as truly reflected every object; the thick and gay-tinted Turkey carpet, grateful to slippered feet and purring cat; the precious tea-caddy of lacker-wood; the diminutive panes which gave back the crimson glow of sunset or transmitted to the wanderer's eye the hospitable fire-gleam; the open face of the venerable clock at the head of the stairs, or in the kitchen corner, with the moon rising over the dial-plate; these and many other tokens of still life in our ancestral domiciles may offer but a homely contrast to the more gaudy and intricate arrangements of modern households; yet they are delightfully associated with domestic comfort, and over an unperverted fancy still exert a conservative spell."

Were we to quote what is good in this paper on American Society, we should reprint the whole of it.

Mount Lebanon, Lord Carlisle's Diary in Turkish and Greek waters, (a pleasant, feeble book, which owes its popularity almost wholly to the high rank, social position, and political and personal character of its amiable author.) *Recent Records of Travel*, by Prime. De Sprague and Professor Upham, supply materials for other articles. There is a readable notice of the late Horace Binney Wallace,—a recondite essay on the Persistence of Physical Laws,—a notice of Maurice's Lectures on Learning and Working, and a highly interesting article, full of antiquarian and historical lore and gossip, on the Private Life and Household of Charlemagne.

The briefer critical notices which conclude the No. are generally well-written. In the notice of Lady Blessington's Memoirs, a mistake of carelessness occurs, where it is said that her furniture, books, &c., were "knocked down by the hammer of the eloquent auctioneer, George Robbins." One trifling reason why the fact was different is, that George Robbins, (who, by the way, though a *popular* was never an *eloquent* auctioneer,) was dead in May, 1849, when the sale took place. As Dr. Madden repeatedly mentions that Mr. Phillips was the auctioneer, the reviewer's error is rather strange.

We take leave to suggest that the list of new publications received might be rendered useful were it made alphabetical, or, better still, arranged under different heads. At present it occupies several pages which might be better filled.

The Sure Anchor; or, The Young Christian Admonished, Exhorted and Encouraged, by Rev. H. P. Andrews, is a small volume of good advice which the young of both sexes may read with advantage—particularly as their attention will be kept awake by the practical illustrations given by the writer. Published by James French & Co. Boston.

We have not a house to build—unfortunately. If we had, it is probable that we should feel some special interest in the *Art of Stair Building*—a book written by J. R. Perry, stair builder, illustrated by plans, sections, and other practical illustrations neatly engraved. It simplifies a very difficult part of domestic architecture. Published by A. Ranney, New-York.

The Book of Men, Women and Babies, professing to be a semi-physiological treatise, is good for nothing, and worse than that. We should be sorry to see it in the hands of any one whom we regarded. Published by De Witt & Davenport.

Encampment of the National Guards—Melancholy Accident.

The Seventh Regiment, (National Guards,) Col. Duryea, return to the City on Saturday afternoon, from their week's encampment at Kingston, and was received at the landing by the 71st Regiment, under command of Col. Vosburgh, and looked finely, though, of course, somewhat jaded.

The encampment has been a very satisfactory and pleasing one throughout, with the exception of a melancholy accident which occurred there on Friday. The Regiment was going through the battalion movements, and all the different firings. The various companies had fired twice successively, and the whole left wing once, when the order was given for the right wing to load and fire. The order was obeyed with promptness, but scarce had the smoke cleared from the ground ere a piercing and heart-rending cry fell upon the ears of every one present, and it was soon found that a young country woman with her child had been shot by a ball from one of the muskets. The unfortunate young woman was borne in the arms of several soldiers to the hospital tent, where upon examination, it was found that the ball had entered the right side of the left breast, about an inch and a half below the nipple, passing entirely through the breast, entering the left arm near the shoulder, frightfully fracturing the bones of the arm and again passing out. The child, an infant only six months of age, was picked up when the mother fell, covered with blood, which flowed profusely from a wound in its head. Upon examination by the surgeons, it appeared that the skull was fractured and a piece of the bone above the forehead carried away; the wound was about three inches long, and through the aperture the brain protruded. The brain was pressed back to its place and the wound closed, when the little sufferer was given to a nurse for better care.

As soon as practicable, the mother and child were removed to a hotel in the village, where the Regiment made every provision for the sufferers, and raised by contribution about $1,000 for their assistance.

The wounded woman is the wife of Jeremiah Cassell, who lives about six miles back of Kingston. The ball that injured her passed through the skirts of a young man's coat standing near, and in its descent tore the dress of a lady who was standing behind Mrs. Cassell.

Mr. Cassell, the husband of the wounded woman, was present at the time of the accident.

The officers state that all the muskets were carefully examined before the firing, and inasmuch as each of the muskets had been already discharged three times, the accident, it is said, must have resulted from the negligence of some State official in the Commissary Department, placing a ball cartridge among the ammunition of the Regiment.

On the other hand it is thought the accident may have resulted from negligence on the part of some one of the soldiers, as several of the companies had been firing at a target with ball cartridge during the day.

The accident cast a melancholy gloom throughout the encampment, and in consequence of it the *grand ball with which it was to have closed, did* not come off, but the Regiment received their visitors in the camp.

Strange as it may seem, the mother and child are *both doing well, and neither of them will die of* their wounds.

Illinois.

The Illinois State Convention of the Know-Nothings had its session at Chicago on the 10th inst. The principal business before them was the approval or disapproval of the action of their delegates at Philadelphia. A very strenuous effort was made to secure the adoption of the Philadelphia platform, but it was defeated by a large majority. A series of resolutions was adopted, denouncing the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and declaring that in all future political contests they would require from their candidates distinct and unequivocal pledges upon this subject. They also assert the power of Congress to legislate on the subject of Slavery in the Territories and the District of Columbia.

Malt Liquors.

New-York, Tuesday, July 10, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Will you allow me to communicate to your readers the following facts, the collation of which is suggested by your article of this date, entitled "John Bull and his Beer." I am the more anxious on the point, as the subject—beer—is one, the merits of which are acknowledged by all medical writers of standing, and one which, at the present time, is worth consideration, presenting as it does, a middle ground between the extreme prohibitionists on the one side, and the extreme anti-liquor men on the other. The subject has the merit of moderation, at all events, which is a virtuous one in these days.

Ale or beer was known at least four centuries before the Christian era, as an Egyptian beverage. Herodotus, the earliest of the Greek historians whose works are extant, Xenophon, and Diodorus Siculus make mention of it. The first named ascribes the discovery of brewing a wine or beverage from barley to Isis, wife of Osiris; and Tacitus, in the first century of Christianity, speaks of the fact that the Romans and Germans learned from the Egyptians, at a very early period, the art of producing a liquor from corn by means of fermentation. The early Greeks had a barley beverage called Pinon, and the Gauls also were on good terms with John Barleycorn. It was early introduced into England, and in the laws of Ina, King of Wessex, who flourished towards the close of the seventh century, alehouses are mentioned. In the thirty-fifth article of the Magna Charta, (granted June 19, 1215,) the measures for ale are regulated. Other interesting dates mark the progress of malt through the centuries.

So much for the antiquity of beer. Let us glance at its present proportions, and look into what hands the discovery of the good Egyptian housewife has fallen. England, Germany, and New-York State have been the greatest producers of this beverage in the world. There are about two thousand public brewers in the British Islands; and the number of victualers who brew their own ale is set down at 28,000. In London there are about one hundred wholesale brewers. In 1850 there were 21,668 tons of hops grown in England, paying a duty of £270,000, (or $1,350,000.) *Blackwood* sets this down as probably a larger quantity than is furnished by all the rest of the world together. Of this amount only 98 tons were exported; and on the other hand, 320 tons were imported. The English boast of their cultivation of the hop, and extol "this branch of farming as the most liberal, the most remarkable," and the most expensive, of any in England. In the same year (1850,) the Barley and Bere crops of Ireland stood thus:

Barley, acres.... 353,350	Produce in quarters	1,299,835
Bere, acres...... 57,611	of 8 bushels.	208,291

Of German beers I have no actual figures at hand, but it is well known that every German Province is famous for the production and consumption of a particular beer; while all the German States and beers bow before the omnipotent beverage of Bavaria. The Bavarians truly may be said to walk in the ways of the jolly Boniface, who ate, drank and slept upon his ale. Beer and bread are, *par excellence*, Bavarian diet; and so jealous are the mechanics of any infringement or prohibition of the custom, that an attempt to raise the malt-tax was followed by a revolution in 1844.

The importance of the beer business to New-York is worth consideration. In De Bow's report on the seventh census, I find there are 744 brewers in New-York. This is irrespective of distillers, of whom there are 219. In the year ending 1850, New-York produced 3,585,059 bushels of barley, and 2,536,299 pounds of hops; five-sevenths of the entire crop of the Union. In 1840, this crop was less than half a million pounds in New-York, and the increase is a sufficient commentary on the consumption of ale and beer. The census quoted, gives the public brewers' returns as 645,000 barrels, which is more than one third of the returns for the whole United States. These facts are very interesting as indices to the wealth, and, as some physicians aver, the health of the State. Ale was the name formerly given to unhopped malt. When the hop was introduced from the Low countries, the beverage took the name beer. A writer in 1596, Gerard, says: "The manifold virtues in hops, do manifestly argue the holesomeness of beere above ale, for the hops rather make it physicall drinke to keep the body in health, than an ordinary drinke for the quenching of our thirst," and two centuries and a half afterwards the eccentric Doctor Kitchener in his "Cook's Oracle" says, "Home brewed beer is the most invigorating drink. It is, indeed, gentle reader! Notwithstanding a foolish fashion has barbarously banished the natural beverage of Great Britain as *extremely ungenteel*." However ungenteel it may have been in the Doctor's day, the statistics in ours show that it is not "barbarously banished" from the meals of John Bull.

If space were allowed, many evidences of the truth of Gerard's and Kitchener's ideas might be given, and especially from the works of medical writers.

Yours, S.

Interesting Particulars About the Author of "Jane Eyre."

From Sharpe's London Magazine.

The following particulars, obtained from a private, and, we believe, authentic source, though we do not pledge ourselves to their accuracy, may not prove unacceptable to our readers:

On the northern side of one of the wildest and bleakest moors of Yorkshire stands the little village of Haworth, consisting of a church and a few gray stone cottages. One of these, scarcely superior to its fellows, and distinguished only by a sort of court-yard, surrounded by a low stone wall, and overgrown with grass, (shrubs and flowers refusing to generate in so ungenial an atmosphere,) is the parsonage. The architecture is of the simplest description—a straight walk leads up to the front door, on either side of which appears a window, that of the sitting-room looking into the churchyard, well filled with gravestones. On this parsonage, until within a few months since, not a touch of paint nor an article of furniture had been expended for thirty years, the period which had elapsed since the death of Miss Bronte's mother. Some six or seven years antecedent to that date, an Irish clergyman, Rev. Patrick Bronte, then resident at Penzance, espoused a young lady, contrary to the wishes of her relations, who refused to hold any further intercourse with her after her marriage. Her husband, obtaining the perpetual curacy of Haworth, took his bride to his new residence, where they spent the remainder of their days, she dying in a rapid consumption, after the birth of her sixth child, Charlotte. Mr. Bronte, who, though advanced in years, is still alive, is described *as a man of studious and solitary habits*, and of a singular and highly eccentric turn of mind, which, together with a peculiar temper, must have rendered him anything but a suitable guardian to a youthful family. Nor can we wonder at the mother's dying exclamation, "What will become of my poor children!" Engrossed by his own pursuits, the father never even dined with his family nor taught them anything, and the *children learned to write and read from servants* only. When Charlotte was 12 years old she (*even then of an original and self-reliant nature*) asked and obtained her father's permission that *her sisters and herself should be placed at the* clergy-school at Cowan Bridge. This, as it then existed, she has described to the life in *Jane Eyre*. Two of her sisters died of the fever which at one time devastated the school; the two others, and probably Charlotte herself, quitted it with the seeds of consumption in their constitution, fostered by the cruel privations they underwent. The food was horrible, and of it, bad as it was, they obtained so little that often they were literally half starved. Frequently has she "crept under the table to pick up the crumbs others had dropped." At the time of the fever the doctor examined the food, he put some in his mouth and hastily rejected it, protesting it was not fit for dogs. "So hungry was I," said Charlotte, "that I could have eaten what he threw away." The three survivors returned to Haworth with broken health; but there fresh trials awaited them. "At nineteen," continued Charlotte, "I should have been thankful for a penny a week. I asked my father, but he said, 'What do women want with money?'" She was yet only nineteen when she advertised for and obtained a situation as a teacher in a school; not finding it turn out as she had hoped, she waited until she had saved money enough to pay her passage to Brussels, where she had secured a position as school teacher—she started alone, never having previously quitted Yorkshire. When she arrived in London it was night; she became alarmed, and not knowing where to go, and fearing to trust herself to strangers, she took a cab, drove to the Tower stairs, hired a boat and was conveyed to the Ostend packet. At first the officer in command refused to take her on board till the next morning, but on learning her desolate situation recalled his prohibition. In Brussels she remained two years, her experiences there are detailed in *Villette*. The character of Adele, in particular, is drawn from life. On her return she found that the health of her two remaining sisters was declining, and that her father's eyesight was becoming affected, and she considered it her duty to remain at home. She tried various ways of increasing their income, but failed in all. Without mentioning her project to her father, she wrote *Jane Eyre*, a work of which Messrs. Smith and Elder had the good sense to perceive the merits, and were courageous enough to publish it, in spite of its peculiarities, which might have alarmed any but a really spirited publisher. About three months after the appearance of her novel, and when its success was no longer doubtful, Miss Bronte resolved to screw up her courage, and inform her father of the step she had taken. Mr. Bronte, it appears, did not then join his family, even at meal times. At dinner Charlotte announced her intention to her sisters, adding that she would put it in execution before tea! Accordingly, she marched into the study with a copy of her work, wrapped up in a review of it, which she had received, and the following conversation ensued:

"Papa, I have been writing a book!"

"Have you, my dear?"

(He went on reading.)

"But, papa, I want you to look at it."

"I can't be troubled to read manuscript."

"But it is printed."

"I hope you've not been involving yourself in any such silly expense!"

"I think I shall gain some money by it; may I read you some reviews of it?" She read the reviews, and again asked him if he would look over the book; he said she might leave it and he would see—later on that same evening he sent his daughter an invitation to drink tea with him. When the meal was nearly concluded, he said: "Children, Charlotte has been writing a book, and I think it is a better one than I expected." For some years he never mentioned the subject again.

A lady, who afterwards became intimate with Miss Bronte, thus describes her first introduction to her: "I arrived late at the house of a mutual friend, tea was on the table, and behind it sat a little wee dark person, dressed in black, who scarcely spoke, so that I had time for a good look at her. She had soft, lightish brown hair, eyes of the same tint, looking straight at you, and very good and expressive; a reddish complexion, a wide mouth, altogether plain; the forehead square, broad, and rather overhanging. Her hands are like bird's claws, and she is so short-sighted that she cannot see your face unless you are close to her. She is said to be frightfully shy, and almost cries at the thought of going among strangers."

Examination of the British Consul at Cincinnati for Violating the Neutrality Laws.

July 12.—The United States Court-room was again crowded yesterday, with those anxious to hear the arguments upon the trial of Mr. Rowecroft.

The audience seemed generally to regard the conduct of the Irish witnesses as anything else but honorable, who are probably heartily ashamed that they should stoop to such means to accomplish what they regarded as a worthy object.

Francis Bagget, an officer who assisted in the arrest, produced railroad tickets for Buffalo, which he had taken from Reidy, one of defendants.

John Kamerer, testified that he was going to Buffalo, where he was promised work; knew nothing of any intention to go further. (He was one of the men arrested on the cars.)

Mr. Reidy testified to the list of men (the list was copied by direction of Capt. Poshner) placed in his charge, with railroad tickets given him by Capt. McKay.

First witness for defence was A. O. Russell, who was called to prove that the Consul protested against being arrested in his own house.

Mr. Mylotte stated that Mr. Rowecroft reminded Mr. Bennett that he was the representative of a great power, and his person was sacred. Asked if he would force him to go. Mr. Bennett replied that he did not wish to take him on a cart or express wagon, but should certainly require his presence before the Commissioners. The documents showing Mr. Rowecroft's appointment by the British Government as Consul, and the ratification of the appointment by the authorities at Washington, with all the privileges, &c., granted to the Consul of any nation, were then presented to Mr. Anderson, and read. He then read from a Consular Convention, ratified between the United States Government and the Emperor of the French, in 1853, section three of which says: "Consular offices and dwellings shall be inviolable—local authorities shall not invade them under any pretext. In no case shall they seize the papers therein deposited. In no case shall the offices or dwellings be used as places of asylum." This, it was contended, protected Mr. Rowecroft from arrest in his house, and rendered his detention here illegal.

Mr. Anderson, for the defence made the following points:

1. That as Mr. Rowecroft was exempt from arrest in his own house, the court could not take advantage of the wrong of its own officer, and try a man thus illegally brought before it.

2. That the warrant on which they were arrested was defective. It charged various offences, committed at various times—was vague and uncertain. They could not know from that warrant for what offence they were called to answer.

3. That enlistment was necessary to complete the offence.

4. This was not a conspiracy, and therefore Mr. Rowecroft could not be bound by the declarations of other parties. To conclude the crime of conspiracy, it was necessary that they should be acting to effect the same purpose. In this case defendants were conspiring to get for themselves bounty money and service from the British Government, but the Consul was only acting to supply the Government with soldiers.

In the argument of the case, the whole subject of the war, with the question of the holy places, &c., was discussed.

The prosecuting attorney, Mr. Jewett, followed Mr. Anderson, and occupied the whole of his time in refuting the points Mr. Anderson had made.

After concluding his remarks, he requested that the British Consul (who had heretofore been left at perfect liberty,) be put under bonds. This the Court refused to do.

On account of the novelty and importance of the case, the Court postponed its decision, but to no fixed time. It will probably not be given until the cases are all tried.

Seizure of Arms by the Sheriff of Cincinnati—The Irish Battalion deprived of their Guns and Accoutrements.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, July 13.

It will be remembered that Brigadier General Sargent issued an order to the various regiments, battalions, and companies of the Third *Brigade, First Division, O. V. Militia, to assemble* on Broadway, on the Fourth of July, at 6 A. M., for a brigade parade. The Rover regiment, Col. Kennett, obeyed the order, while the German regiment, Major Frank Linck, and the Irish battalion, Lieut. Col. H. McGroarty, disobeyed the order, and sent notice to the commandant of the *brigade to that effect.*

For this insubordination and disobedience of *orders, together with a belief that the arms will* better serve the interests of the Third Brigade in *other hands, General Sargent yesterday made* a formal demand of each of the commandants of the *Companies composing the Irish battalion*, to deliver up forthwith, to Capt. E. Penrose Jones, Brigade Quartermaster, all public arms, appendages and accoutrements in their possession. This order was obeyed only by one Company, the Republican Light Guard, Capt. Stephen J. McGroarty, the others refusing to obey. The following are the Companies forming this battalion: Sarsfield Guards, Capt. Conahan; Sarsfield Light Artillery, Capt. Doud; Shields Guards, Lieut. Lavander, commanding; Queen City Cadets, Capt. McShaffer, and the Republican Light Guards, (formerly Mitchell Guards,) Capt. S. J. McGroarty.

When informed that these companies refused to deliver up their arms, General Sargent sued out writs of replevin, and by authority of the Sheriff took possession of their entire arms, accoutrements, &c., and had them safely deposited in the Brigade Arsenal on Fourth-street. A detachment of military, by order of the Sheriff, guarded the Arsenal during the whole of last night.

The writ was executed yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock, when but a few of the members of the companies were about, and before they were apprised of what was going on. Last evening the fact became pretty generally known, and a large number of Irishmen assembled on the corner of Ninth street and Western row, and were engaged up to a late hour in discussing the action of the Brigadier General.

We are informed that it was decided to appeal to the Adjutant-General of the State for a return of the arms and accoutrements forthwith. The officers of the various companies will leave for Columbus, on this errand, this morning.

We farther learn from Gen. Sargent, that notices will be served to-day on the commandants of the various companies composing the German regiment to deliver up their arms, &c., of the State, to the Quartermaster of the brigade; and in case they refuse, also, the same steps will be taken to obtain them.

Rents in California.

A letter-writer from San Francisco thus speaks of the fall in the prices of real estate in that city, and the consequent reduction in the incomes of its owners:

The enormous incomes of some real estate holders have dwindled down at a most rapid and fearful rate, and, though already small, continue to "become beautifully less." I am now moving into a house at $40 per month, which four months since readily brought $115 per month, and "fancy rents" have declined at even a greater ratio. The United States bonded warehouses, for which $6,000 per month was originally paid, would not at this moment command one-fourth of that rate; and under a clause in the lease, which provides for a revaluation of the rent every two years by disinterested persons, will no doubt at the next biennial valuation, if proper attention is paid to the matter by the Government officials, be reduced accordingly.

Labor and Capital in California.

San Francisco, June 15, 1855.

Neither labor nor capital will ever again be so valuable in California, as heretofore. The supply of both is daily increasing, and the days of $80 per month for farm laborers and found, $6 per day in the city for common laborers, and $12 for mechanics have gone, not again to return; so is six per cent. per month for money, as likewise rents which gave a nett income of fifty to seventy-five per cent. per annum on the cost of the property. The product of the mines is daily heaping up capital here, exclusive of all the gold sent to the Atlantic States, Europe, China and South America. Still, however, rents and labor will continue for a very considerable time yet to be much higher than with you, and, with the other great attractions on this coast, will cause California to increase with great rapidity in population, wealth and resources. [*Nat. Intelligencer.*

California Climate.

San Francisco, June 15, 1855.

To give you an idea of the fertility of the soil and the nature of the climate: We have had strawberries since March, and they will last until November; blackberries since May; pears and grapes are the fruits of the country; raspberries of gigantic growth; cherries beautiful; peaches it is expected will be cheaper this year than with you; three years since they sold at one to two dollars each; other fruits in abundance. We have had artichokes that might *choke* an elephant since February, and vegetables of all kinds in an abundance that would amaze you; potatoes at twenty-five cents per bushel; and such *potatoes!*—perfect flour when baked. Then we have sweet potatoes, oranges, mangoes, and many other fruits from the Sandwich Islands; nuts and preserves from Chili; and last, though not least, gold from the mountains in greater profusion than ever. Such another country the sun never shone upon.

Extraordinary Case of Fascination.—About two weeks since a little girl, near six years of age, named Collietta Hill, of Gilmanton Centre, was searching for berries in the field, when her attention was arrested by a peculiar singing noise, and on looking up she perceived two large black snakes, one of which was in an erect attitude and gazing fixedly upon her, accompanying its vibratory motions by, as she says, "a most beautiful singing." She first attempted to run, but found herself utterly incapable of doing so. She then looked at the snake until she became so pleased with it that she took it into her lap, and held it until she thought it asleep, and then fled to the house. For a number of days she visited the snake, unknown to her parents, who finally discovered her feeding it from her hands. She continued feeding it every day, becoming more and more attached to it, until it would wind itself about her arms and neck, and even take food from her mouth. Finally she was prevailed upon to place it in a box, and in that it is still kept, except when being fed. Hundreds in the vicinity have been to see it, and it is the opinion of medical men who have seen her that she is completely fascinated, and that the death of the reptile would prove fatal to her. Her parents have had many tempting offers to permit her to be taken about and exhibited with the snake, but, though they are poor, they have sense enough to refuse such offers. The snake is over four feet long. We have the above from a gentleman who has visited the girl, and received the facts from her and her parents, and of course it may be relied upon as substantially correct.—*Concord (N. H.) Patriot, July 12.*

☞ The British Consul, Charles Rowecroft, Esq., of whose examination on the charge of violating the neutrality laws of the United States at Cincinnati, we have given full details, is a literary, as well as a diplomatic gentleman. He sometime ago presented to the Mercantile Library a set of his works, embracing the following: "Tales of the Colonies, or, the Adventures of an Emigrant;" "Evadne, or, an Empire and its Fall;" "The Bushranger of Van Dieman's Land;" "Chronicles of the Fleet Prison;" "The Man without a Profession;" "Fanny, the Little Milliner;" and "The Triumph of Women."

☞ We learn from the Quebec *Chronicle* that the Provincial Government decided on Friday last, to accede to the terms proposed by Mr. Hugh Allan, of Montreal, viz.: Vessels of 1,750 tons, and 350 horse-power, to make fourteen fortnightly trips from Liverpool to Canada, and five monthly trips to Portland, in each year, at an annual bonus of £21,000 sterling.

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

The Buffalo *Democracy* tells the following story: As we were standing, on Thursday, at Hawks' counter in the Post-office, we were accosted by a poorly clad French woman, who desired us to do a little writing for her. As we stood there, trying to oblige the woman, she told us her story. She had left France with her husband and a son of some forty years, both of whom feared the terrors of the conscription more than they loved the soil of their sunny home, and had emigrated to America, landing here without hope of employment or means of support. They had worked their way to Buffalo, and here, for some months, knowing nothing of the language, friendless and miserably poor, they subsisted upon such meagre charity as fell to their share in a commercial town overrun with beggars. When at their last hope, and nearly starved, they had received intelligence from Quebec of a character to startle and elate these poor, forlorn emigrants. They had been informed that the estate of the husband's *grandfather had descended to the grandson*, and that on the presentation of proper proofs, they would receive a property to the amount of sixteen thousand louis, or about $71,000; the paper which the delighted old woman desired us to draw was *simply to assist her in communicating to a lawyer* the necessary facts to be set forth in a power of *attorney, with which the son was to be furnished* in order that he might proceed to Quebec and obtain *the veritable Godsend.*

The Vermont *Journal* states that in Lisbon, N. H., on the 28th ult., an affray occurred between Mr. Daniel Priest and a young man by the name of Quimby, which resulted in the death of the former. It seems that the two had quarreled, and upon Quimby's attempting to enter the shop in which Priest worked, in defiance of the threats of Priest, he was seized by the latter who was much the most powerful man, and held in such a manner as to occasion to Quimby the most excruciating pain. Quimby endured the agony as long as he could and then threatened to stab his tormentor unless released. Priest only tightened his grasp, and Quimby, drawing a knife stabbed him in four places. Priest then relaxed his hold, being fatally injured, and died in about a week. Quimby has been bound over for trial in the sum of $1,500. The Vermont *Journal* states that public opinion justifies him for the commission of the deed.

This morning, says the Cleveland *Plaindealer* of the 10th inst., Mr. Tyler, turnkey at the County Jail, on going into the hall about 6½ o'clock, found one of the prisoners, John W. Ritchie, suspended in his cell by his handkerchief to the bars of the cell door, and dead. He was a German, about 40 years of age, who had resided in that city for several years. His fellow prisoner, on awaking this morning, discovered him standing, as he thought, at the cell door, inquired how he felt, but getting no answer, got up, and putting his hand on his shoulder, found him hung by the neck, and stone dead, his toes resting on the pavement of the cell. Coroner Marshall was summoned, and a Jury investigated the affair. The verdict of the Jury was, that "John W. Ritchie came to his death by his own hands, by hanging, during a temporary derangement of the mind."

In a farm-house near Liberty, Missouri, the mistress of the house became ill one morning having, according to symptoms, received an attack of cholera. Her husband had left the house at daybreak, and her only daughter, who was then with her, went for a physician. After a few hours the latter arrived, but was already met at the door and received by the sobbing girl with the cry "She is dead!" He was conducted into the room where the corpse lay, examined it, and directed the daughter not to allow the interment until 24 hours had elapsed. He had scarcely done so when the corpse nodded significantly. The daughter saw this motion, and was so horrified that she fell down dead on the spot. It is a well known fact that persons who die of cholera retain the warmth of the blood for a long time, frequently alarming bystanders by contraction of the muscles.

At Springfield, on Thursday, the police made a seizure of several barrels of Burr's ale which had been taken from the railroad depot in a wagon. After they had unloaded the barrels, and were boring in to ascertain the nature of their contents, a pail filled with a noxious compound was thrown upon them from a building, and afterwards steam was let upon them from an escape pipe near the place where they were standing burning them considerably. One of the officers, to secure the wagon and driver, jumped in behind, but the driver started off with such a jerk, as to throw out his living load, who fortunately landed in the sand. The perpetrators of these outrages had not been discovered.

The Kane County *Democrat*, of the 11th instant, says, that two prisoners confined in the south cell of the County Jail at Geneva, came very near escaping on the night of the 3d inst. They had so far succeeded as to saw out a hole of sufficient size through the two-inch oak plank with which the cell is lined, and had they not been detected by the Jailor, Mr. Morrill, would soon have had one of sufficient dimensions through the stone wall to have allowed them to escape. But, unfortunately for them, Mr. Morrill does not sleep so sound but that he can be easily awakened, and their hegira was prevented.

We learn from the Green Bay *Advocate* that a species of piracy is rife and troublesome in the neighborhood of that port. A gang of depredators cruise about the lake, make forays upon the exposed fishing stations, commit wholesale depredations, and cause serious annoyance and loss to the inhabitants in these sparsely populated districts. The *Advocate* speaks of these acts of outrage as deserving the attention of Government, the citizens being powerless to suppress them.

The Lafayette *Daily Gazette* of the 10th says, this morning the sentence of death was passed on D. M. Stocking. He exhibited the utmost indifference and returned to his cell without the least emotion. This man, Stocking is undoubtedly a hardened wretch and one of the most desperate desperadoes that ever infested our community. He will be hung on the 14th of Sept. next, (the same day that Rich and Driscoll are to be executed.)

LONG ISLAND.

Fires in Brooklyn—Eastern District.

A fire was discovered on Saturday evening about 11 o'clock, by Officers Townsend and Devalin, of the Fifth District Police, in the third story of a dwelling house corner of Grand and Second streets, occupied by H. Holsey. The fire originated from a lamp being left near the bed and coming in contact with the bedclothes. The flames were speedily extinguished by the officers above-mentioned, with the assistance of the occupants. Damage $50. No insurance.

Another fire broke out about 1½ o'clock on Sunday morning in a two-story frame house in Richardson-street, between Graham-avenue and Smith-street, owned by Benjamin Lane and occupied by the families of Bernard Hebbing and Norman Kemp, which was entirely destroyed with all its contents. The fire originated in the basement and spread with such rapidity that the occupants were saved with considerable difficulty, they making their escape out of the windows in their night clothes. Mr. Hebbing's loss on furniture was $700, fully insured. He also lost about $100 in money. Mr. Kemp's loss, consisting of furniture and money, amounted to about $500. Insurance on furniture for $400. Mr. Lane's loss on house was about $2,000; fully insured.

A fire broke out yesterday afternoon in Mr. Charles Gillespie's varnish factory, in Sixth-street, between North Eighth and Ninth streets, caused by the boiling over of a kettle of varnish. Damage $80; fully insured.

An alarm of fire was created about 3 o'clock, caused by a slight burning in a cabinet maker's shop, in South Seventh-street near Sixth-street. Damage trifling.

Mortality in Brooklyn.

Seventy-nine deaths occurred in Brooklyn during the week ending July 14, from the following Diseases: Asthma, bronchitis, casualty, cholera, congestion of lungs, croup, drowned, hemorrhage, inflammation of the brain, inflammation of the bowels, inflammation of the stomach, mortification, small-pox, teething—one each; cholera morbus, debility, measels—two each; apoplexy, congestion of the brain, diarrhoea, dropsy in the head, dysentery, marasmus, premature birth—three each; scarlet fever, inflammation of the lungs—four each; cholera infantum, still born—six each; consumption, 8; convulsions, 10. Males, 39; females, 40; adults, 19; minors, 60; total, 79.

Pleading Baby.

A German, named Peter Bowers, seeks his discharge from the United States Marine Corps, through the Brooklyn City Court, on habeas corpus—as being under age. He was brought before the Court Saturday morning, when the hearing of the case was postponed until this day.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.

The General Term of the Supreme Court, (Second District,) lately sitting at Poughkeepsie, adjourned on Friday evening, to meet at Brooklyn to-morrow, (Tuesday,) when the calendar will be resumed, commencing at No. 30. An important decision on the Prohibitory Liquor law may be expected. The question will come up on an appeal from a conviction lately had at Poughkeepsie.

Sixth District Police Court, Brooklyn.

This Court was honored by two presiding magistrates on Friday. Since the resignation of Justice Woodworth the business of this Court has been transacted by Aldermen Barnes and Mears, on alternate weeks. By direction of Mayor Hall, Justice Fenn took his seat at this place yesterday, and also Alderman Mears, the latter claiming that the Mayor had no authority to direct the Justice to try cases there. Both claimants to the honors acted and disposed of one assault and battery case—all that was brought forward—fortunately agreeing in their decision upon the evidence. Each issued a warrant for the arrest of a man, and the warrants were placed in the hands of different officers to execute. This difficulty will probably be settled at the next meeting of the Common Council.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF SESSIONS.

In this Court on Friday Zadock, alias Hess [illegible], was arraigned on an indictment for robbery in the first degree, in defrauding a man named Valentine, of New-Jersey, out of $200, by the well-known pocket-book game. He pleaded not guilty, and was remanded for trial.

A boy named Patrick McKenna was convicted of receiving stolen goods, and just before the Court adjourned, the case of John Zigeman, indicted for assault and battery with intent to kill Alderman Layton, of the Eastern District of Brooklyn, was called on.

Dr. Alcott and Fruits.

"We should like to know what this incorrigible vegetarian would allow."—*Times, July 12.*

If you cannot discover what the Doctor would "allow," a further reference to his article will show what he "permits," as thus: "The method of cooking [fruits] is commonly by steaming. The plainest system of cookery—Dr. Trall's and my own—*permits* the addition of a *little* sweetening of some sort."

Now you can see what he permits. Take it and be satisfied. And don't come back like the unconscionable young dog that had the impudence on a certain occasion to ask for "more!" Jas. Savis.

Fatal Accident.

Coroner Wilhelm held an inquest on the body of Samuel Sandford, a boy nine years of age, who came to his death from a fall from a horse in Suffolk-street. An inquest was held by the same Coroner on the body of a boy who came to his death by falling from a roof, No. 36 Mulberry street.

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Kansas Affairs.

The Legislature of Kansas was to meet on the 2d of July, and we may expect, before many days, to hear of its organization. A good deal of doubt is expressed as to the course that will be taken in regard to the members elected by the interference of the Missouri mob. As the Pro-Slavery party is understood to have a decided majority; and as the extension of Slavery over the Territory has been the motive for all the high-handed outrages that have been perpetrated, there seems little room to doubt that the game will be played out,—that the members elected by violence will also be admitted to their seats by violence, if necessary,—and that no obstacle will be permitted to stand between the leaders of this Pro-Slavery invasion and the accomplishment of their purpose. *Governor Reeder has the power of vetoing* their acts, and the recent dastardly assault upon him by STRINGFELLOW, because he would not pledge himself not to exercise it in certain cases, shows the apprehensions that are entertained of difficulty from this quarter. But it is well understood that the Administration at Washington has decided to remove this obstacle from the path of the Slavery propagandists, by removing REEDER; and there is little doubt that it will be done in time to prevent his vetoing any acts that ATCHISON and his friends may consider important for the attainment of their ends. Besides, if only one life stands between these men and their object, past experience has shown that means will speedily be found of taking it away. If Governor REEDER should veto an act of the Legislature authorizing the establishment of Slavery, room would be made for a successor to his office at any hazard. Men who enter upon such a systematic career of violence and outrage as Kansas has recently witnessed, would scarcely hesitate at murder or any other crime.

We see from an editorial which we copy from a recent number of the Kansas *Free State*, an Anti-Slavery paper published at Lawrence, that the opponents of Slavery there are weakened by the same dissensions which break their power everywhere. While the champions of Slavery are always united in sentiment and in action, its enemies are divided by various opinions as to the abstract ground to be taken, as well as the specific measures to be adopted. We infer from the tone of the article referred to, that there is *danger of failure from this cause. Kansas is* likely to become a Slave State, because those opposed to Slavery cannot act in harmony. They will not come together and agree upon some plan of operations. Each section has its own views and its own plans, which it will not yield to any other. This is a great misfortune,—one which the friends of freedom ought, by some means or other, to avert from their cause.

Conventions, meantime, are held in different parts of the Territory: one met at Lawrence, which seems to have been attended by delegates from all sections, and at which resolutions were adopted, declaring that the people of Kansas were opposed to the introduction of Slavery—that as a majority of the present Legislature were elected by force and fraud, laws of their enacting would not be obligatory, and that they were ready to meet those who threaten them with violence. Another met at Boonville, declaring Slavery perfectly compatible with the Constitution, sustaining the Nebraska bill, and throwing all the odium of the recent scenes of violence upon the Free-Soilers and Abolitionists by whom they have been provoked. And a third was held at Lawrence on the 27th of June, representing the regular Democracy, at which resolutions were adopted, promising to elect none but Democrats to office, sustaining what has already been done, and protesting against violence.

We shall await reports of the meeting of the Legislature with a good deal of interest.

Political History—A Revelation.

In a paper under this head, which we published some weeks since, it was remarked of the Democratic Convention of 1844, that Mr. VAN BUREN, in looking for a restoration to power, through a nomination from that body, "was doomed to disappointment—foiled, at the last moment, by the Chief of the Hermitage, who as surely planned the nomination of POLK, on the Texas issue, as he had previously planned the elevation of VAN BUREN on the downfall of CALHOUN."

We notice that Mr. ANDREW J. DONELSON, long the Private Secretary and confidential relative of Gen. JACKSON, has been making a speech at Nashville, to a mass meeting of the American or Know-Nothing party, which is reported at length in the Nashville *Banner*. The following remarkable passage goes far to confirm the truth of Gen. JACKSON's secret hostility to his former favorite at the last critical moment, when Mr. VAN BUREN expected his support for the nomination:

> "When I was about to set out as a delegate to the Convention which nominated Mr. POLK, the great question then before the country was the annexation of Texas. The Democratic organization, by a large majority, had fixed upon Mr. VAN BUREN as the nominee; but, very unexpectedly, his Texas letter appeared, and brought confusion into the ranks of the party. *I consulted Gen.* JACKSON as to the course the best to be pursued in case Mr. VAN BUREN adhered to the views he had expressed on that question. The old patriot, with a light almost supernatural gleaming through his spectacles, took me by the hand and said, '*We must have Texas.* I prefer Mr. VAN BUREN above all others as far as personal feelings are concerned, and I know he is worthy of all confidence as a friend of the leading doctrines and principles of our party. *But we must have Texas.* The good of the country demands it, and there is no time to be lost. *Remember your country first, when you are* charged with a public trust. The good of the country is above all party. *If we cannot get Texas with Mr.* VAN BUREN'S *aid, we must obtain it without his aid.*"

The Wreck—Its End and Moral.

The brief announcement which has just appeared in the Philadelphia papers, that the Trustees of the Bank of the United States *will make their final dividend on the 20th* September, suggests a retrospect of the eventful story of that once powerful and overshadowing moneyed institution. The end, though an inglorious one for the reputation of its management and a disastrous one for its confiding shareholders on both sides the Atlantic, is not without a lesson of practical usefulness to ill-regulated ambition. The National Bank of the United States, as founded by the wisdom of the first statesmen in the brilliant Congress of 1816, and sanctioned by President MADISON, had few organic defects. The charter had all the elements of general usefulness to the business of the country. It provided wisely and amply for the fiscal convenience of the Federal Government. In these respects its practical working proved everything that the framers and advocates of the *institution had represented as its* advantages, and opposition was soon silenced by the admirable manner in which it answered the great ends of a sound national currency *and a safe depository of the Public Moneys.* The "hard times" of 1819–21 thoroughly tested the strength of its credit, and for ten *years afterwards its course of administration* was to increased usefulness and popularity. The whole country was shocked by the first rude attack of President JACKSON upon its integrity. With all his great influence, that bold and popular chief could not at the outset of the war upon the Bank control his ablest friends, North or South, to make it a strict party question. The Bank had been too useful—too universally regarded as essential to a sound and uniform currency and the best commercial interests of the country, to render such an issue tolerable, even to the strongest JACKSON interest in South Carolina, Maryland, Pennsylvania and the East, while in the Western States, its more recently *established branches were but just developing* the full extent of their public importance, and were rapidly gaining on the confidence of the people.

The Bank found a host of friends in the ablest minds of the JACKSON ranks. Mr. MCDUFFIE of South Carolina, Mr. LOUIS MCLANE of Maryland, Mr. DALLAS and Mr. DUANE of Pennsylvania, Mr. VERPLANK of New-York, and many other lights of the party, were prompt to protest against the destruction of the Bank, and the policy of making the refusal of a new charter an administration measure. To their arguments on the subject Mr. ALBERT GALLATIN added the weight of his acknowledged financial wisdom, and the lesson of his own experience as Secretary of the Treasury during the absence of such an institution. The contest, indeed, promised but one result, for the first year or two after the initial demonstration of General JACKSON—a demonstration said to have been prompted by Mr. JEREMIAH MASON, the President of the Portsmouth Branch, to make the Bank a political machine in New-Hampshire—but the prospect soon afterwards changed.

Mr. NICHOLAS BIDDLE of Philadelphia, was at the head of the Bank, and had been since 1826. He was undoubtedly a man of surprising ability in finance, and at that time free from all thought of political ambition or political management. The National Bank, over which he presided with skill and untiring devotion to its true and original purpose, required nothing of the kind—had never provoked party opposition, nor enlisted party support. The war under General JACKSON was as unlooked for and unexpected by Mr. BIDDLE, as it was believed by a majority of the nation to be wholly undeserved. But it was persevered in, nevertheless. The iron will of JACKSON, seldom, on any question, turned from its purpose, was unmalleable on this. The distinguished men we have named could make no impression upon it. Mr. BIDDLE was duly advised of this, and so, in an evil hour, determined to enter the political field, the Bank and its popularity against President JACKSON, and the powerful party of which he was the acknowledged chief. From that hour the Bank was doomed; not that it was then too late to avert the blow by studied prudence, and a calm, conciliatory policy, but because the temper and skill of Mr. BIDDLE were not in that direction. He was an able Banker, but a neophyte in party politics. His movements at Washington and through the public press were a succession of blunders. The first great repulse, though he had achieved a majority in both Houses of Congress, proved fatal. The Veto upon the bill for the recharter of the Bank was sustained, and the time for a reversal of the sentence was most unpropitious, though neither Mr. BIDDLE, nor the Whig party with which his Bank had become identified, could be induced to think so. A Presidential election was pending. A few months were to decide the canvass between General JACKSON and Mr. CLAY. The fortunes of BIDDLE and the Bank were thrown into the scale of the latter, and they fell together in November, 1832.

It has always been a question of doubt whether Mr. BIDDLE or the Whig leaders in the Senate of 1832, were responsible for this great blunder of urging through Congress the bill of recharter before the Presidential election. The secret history of the transaction has yet to be written. It is by no means certain that Mr. CLAY himself, who had in his disposition, and indulged at times—generally most inopportune for his own good—much of the fiery impetuosity of General JACKSON, was not to blame in the premises. He had taken, as he supposed, careful observation of the course of public sentiment on the Bank question; probably believed it the strongest element in the pending canvass, but had neither rightly studied the temper of the masses, outside the great cities, nor weighed sufficiently *the danger of bringing the influence of any* mammoth corporation, however useful, into conflict with the freedom of elections. Be this as it may, the Bank charter was not to expire until 1836, and the issue, to say the least, was prematurely, and as the result proved, rashly forced four years, or a whole Presidential term, in advance. There was not even the apology for haste that the Bank required timely notice, in case of the refusal of a new charter, to wind up, as two years were allowed for this contingency in the original organization. This was a pretext first availed of by General JACKSON in making his early demonstration against the Bank. His own cunning suggested the thought. It was to be part and parcel of his policy to force the question into the arena of party politics. His opponents unfortunately *fell* into the snare. They made for him the very issue in the canvass of 1832, which, of all others, he would have selected.

The popularity of the Bank, however, among business people, did not pall before the triumph of the Administration. On the contrary, it continued to increase; and before the charter expired, the continuance of *the institution, in some form or another,* was felt to be a public necessity, particularly in Pennsylvania. The JACKSON party were in the majority in the Senate of that Common*wealth in 1836. The Whigs and Anti-Masons* had control of the House. The game of Mr. BIDDLE was a bold one. He had failed in skill and of success on the national board, but at Harrisburg he determined to take the whole responsibility of the cost and means necessary to render the result sure. He proposed largesses to the cause of internal improvement and education, bonuses to the State Treasury, and the total abolition of State taxes to the people. They were accepted. The Senate yielded. The charter was had, and the name, capital, business and *prestige* of the National institution were transferred to the Bank of the United States of Pennsylvania. The Federal Government sold its stock, one-fifth the capital of the Bank, at an agreed valuation of 115 per cent., and the connection ceased for ever.

This cannot properly be called the second great blunder of Mr. BIDDLE, for at the time it was the best he could do to perpetuate the *Bank*. The achievement of the Pennsylvania charter, however, after all, proved as fatal as the failure to obtain a recharter at Washington four years before had been unfortunate. It was, in one sense, a triumph for Mr. BIDDLE, or was thought such at the time. The mingled admiration and astonishment it excited throughout the country elevated his reputation to its highest pinnacle. But the ovation of praise was too much for him. He became intoxicated by a mistaken sense of his own greatness; he reeled under the trial, and, although the verification in 1837 of his oft-repeated prophesies in regard to the defects of the State Bank system, gave *him a new hold on public confidence, it failed* to impart consistency to the unwieldy machine which he had undertaken to manage under a State charter, and the sequel was failure and ruin. Five years completed the catastrophe to the credit of the Bank. A few years after, Mr. BIDDLE died at Andalusia, a disappointed and heart-broken man—crushed, as it were, by the combined weight of ingratitude from false friends and his own sense of the errors of misdirected ambition and overweening self-confidence. It has taken the Trustees of the Bank fourteen years to administer upon the wreck. The general creditors fall far short of their claims. The Stockholders get nothing. The story ends with the flemish distribution announced from Philadelphia.

Mercantile Honor.

Some ten or twelve years ago the London *Literary Gazette* published a series of articles under the startling head of LONDON ONE LIE, the object of which was to expose the various swindling devices of all manner of English, or rather London tradesmen, from the purveyor to the palace down to the humblest chapman of White Chapel. The evidence of Cockney cheating in all the ramifications of commerce was both entertaining and startling, and various developments have since been made which go to prove the truth of the *Literary Gazette's* articles,—that London, in the aggregate, *is* one lie. The last number of the *Quarterly Review* contained an article on the adulteration of food, which more than confirms all that had previously been stated of the fraudulent practices of English tradesmen, and reveals a systematic practice of adulterating common articles of food with all manner of deleterious and poisonous substances.

These dishonorable and fraudulent practices must prove shockingly damaging to that character for sturdy honesty as a merchant, on which John Bull has always prided himself. SYDNEY SMITH wittily proposed that every citizen of Pennsylvania, when he went abroad, should be made to wear a badge of dishonor, as a punishment for that State having neglected to pay the interest on its bonds for a year; and American gentlemen were refused admission to London club-houses for the same reason; but, if the stories which Englishmen tell of themselves be true, the London tradesman is not a safe person to be at liberty at all.

Americans are not quite in a position to cast stones at their neighbors, on the score of mercantile dishonesty, but when stones are thrown at us we may be allowed to toss them back again. Unhappily for our credit, defaulters are not so rare as they should be on this side of the Atlantic, but it is somewhat consolatory to know that we are not worse than our neighbors. The late failure of the old banking house of DEAN, STRAHAN & Co. of London, and the disreputable exposure of dishonorable conduct on the part of one of the most wealthy and respectable brokerage firms in connection with the failure of DAVIDSON & GORDON, another great and respectable firm, *show that human nature is just as weak and* liable to temptation in London as in New-York, Philadelphia or St. Louis. The case of DEAN, STRAHAN & Co. is a very peculiar one, and their failure has been the cause of as much mortification and scandal as it has of pecuniary distress. It was one of the three oldest banking firms in London, it having *been founded in the time of King CHARLES* the Second, and maintained its credit throughout all the revolutions and fluctuations which *have occurred up to its fall.* The head of the firm was a baronet, a man of piety and great consideration, and his depositors were the highest personages in the Kingdom. He had every inducement that could influence a human being to act uprightly—he had to sustain not only his own dignity of character, but the credit and reputation of his house, and the name and title which he had inherited from his ancestors. But he yielded to that fruitful source of pecuniary disaster and wreck of personal character,—railroad speculations,—and was lost. It is not only the loss of fortune in this case, but the three partners composing the firm are proved to have acted in a manner as dishonorable as it was disastrous.

There must be *something wrong* in the nature of mercantile life which makes men incur such fearful risks rather than submit to a failure, even when they discover their *affairs to be beyond the possibility of re*demption. Bankruptcy is so fearful a calamity, that for the sake of deferring it *only a few weeks or days* men are willing to bring down inevitable ruin upon themselves and all who have trusted in their honor. A general submits with manly fortitude to a defeat, and why should a merchant hesitate, when he finds that his affairs are hopeless, to call his creditors together, frankly confess his inability to go on, and capitulate with fortune on the best terms he can!

The Knout and the Cord.

The Army and Navy registers of the week furnish each its instance of self-sacrificing fulfillment of duty upon the part of distinguished officers. At Fort M'Henry, near Baltimore, a private soldier, more honorable for long, weary and perilous service than a complete staff of commissioned superiors we *might name, is reported to have been whipped* to death; one Lieutenant CLIFFORD, a name as yet unsanctified by the repute of gallant and meritorious achievement, being the officer of the day. And on Thursday, at Philadelphia, the whole population, gentle and simple, were furnished with an evidence of the devotion of the grog-distributing Navy to temperance principles, in an affecting view of an old sailor, suspended by the wrists to the rigging of the steamer *Robert Walker*, his crime being an unconscious extension of his leave of absence, while under the exciting influence of a less pure and peaceable brandy than his superiors were doubtless enjoying at the same hour. Such displays are indeed highly flattering to the martial aspirations of *our people. What deeds of highest surprise* may not be expected from the soldier, who, in time of peace, exhibits such absolute preparation of spirit for the worst atrocities of war! If the thirst for inflicting captivity and death be so unquenchable where fellow-soldiers are concerned, what must it become when directed upon the enemies of the country! There is much hope and comfort in such spectacles.

Still there is—we may venture with extreme diffidence to submit, the question being a military one, and therefore aside from ordinary rules of humanity—there is a certain impurity of taste exhibited in the *mode* of inflicting a discipline so wholesome and otherwise judicious, which a regard to popular delicacy and refinement might require to be modified. In cases, for instance, where soldiers have been found guilty of intoxication, it strikes us as somewhat gross and offensive to beat them very nearly to death, leave them some hours wallowing in their own blood, and then, when the last agonizing sobs are leaving them in company with a few feeble pulsations of life, to hang them up publicly by the hands, by way of *coup de grace*. The mode of accomplishing a result so laudable is all we would dare to complain of. Might it not answer, when the malefactor has seen only some half-dozen years of service and lived through only one war, to hang him promptly, and without trial? And where, as in the case of the man LOOP, at Fort McHenry, the offender has served fifteen or sixteen years, and through at least five cruel and bloody wars, without crime or fault other than his final one, would it be a degree of mercy inconsistent with the good government of the army to shoot him off-hand?

And in answer to the venerable query, "What shall become of the drunken sailor?" the recommendation of the song, "Put him in the guard-house till he get sober," *is less* shocking than his suspension to the yard-arm by the wrists. Solitary confinement, especially if attended with occasional applications of the boot, thumbscrew, rack, and other bagatelles of torture known to good old English law, might answer to satisfy the outraged majesty of lieutenants and boatswains, as well as to effect a salutary amendment in the criminal. It is the taste of our martial and naval heroes that seems to need purification; and the subject of purging it may be worthy the attention of the two appropriate departments at Washington. Possibly, the endowment of a chair in the several military and naval schools, for the specialty of "torture and murder as minor details of discipline," might reach the defect.

Street Cleaning Contract.

We have, heretofore, expressed the opinion that so important a branch of the City Government as that of street cleaning, upon which in a great measure the health and prosperity of the City depend, ought not to be entrusted to contractors, but should be under the direct management of the municipal authority; but, as the charter makes it necessary that the important work should be given *out on contract, there is no help for it,* although the experience of the past year has proved that, notwithstanding the contracts were duly awarded according to law, the City had to clean the streets after all. But we hope for better performances on the part of contractors this year, though the exigencies of the case will remain the same as ever. We want clean streets, without regard to cost, while the contractors want only profitable jobs, and we may be sure that they will *do no more than is absolutely necessary to* enable them to draw their pay.

On Friday last, the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps awarded to the proprietors of the street-sweeping machines, Messrs. SMITH, SECKLES & Co., contracts for cleaning seventeen out of the nineteen districts into which the City is divided, for the next year. The price at which the contracts have been given is $144,000 for the year, something less than half the amount which was paid the last year; and we have not the least doubt that the work will be much better done, and that the contractors will be handsomely remunerated besides. But whether the work will be done as it ought to be, remains to be seen; it will give us unqualified satisfaction to be able to acknowledge our disappointment, if it should prove to be. Practical men *have often expressed an opinion that* the sale of the street sweepings would more than repay the cost of their removal; but the City can very well afford to pay $150,000 for having it done, if it be done properly. Messrs. SMITH, SECKLES & Co., if the Corporation confirm the contract, will have a fair chance to immortalize themselves and earn the right to a musical monument; for we have so long been crying out against our dirty streets, that the novelty of clean thoroughfares, free from the annoyances of dust and mud, will be the surest means of gaining the hearts of the people for those who may confer such a blessing upon us.

An Ardent Apostle.

Rev. JAMES SHANNON, President of the University of the State of Missouri, publishes a card in the St. Louis papers, vindicating himself from certain accusations, the nature *of which he does not specify otherwise* than by saying that they are connected with the subject of Slavery. He uses WAYLAND'S *Elements of Moral Science as a text-book* upon all subjects except War, the Sabbath and Slavery. On the latter subject, WAYLAND, according to *President* SHANNON, is heterodox, and he accordingly teaches on his own book. The creed he inculcates is thus laid down:

> "I have committed an unpardonable offence by believing, and teaching in the lecture-room and on *the hustings*, that Slavery is sanctioned alike by the Bible, the laws of nature and the Constitution of the United States; and that Congress neither has, nor, *were it even a consolidated central despotism*, could it possibly have the right to impair a vested right of property in slaves in the Territories, the District of Columbia, or anywhere on earth to which the authority of the Federal Government extends."

President SHANNON thinks that after this avowal, his course ought not to give offence to any except to the most ultra Free-Soilers and Abolitionists. Others who believe in Slavery, but object to his saying anything about it, he answers by the following argument:

> "I have long believed that God had raised up these United States as his own chosen instrumentality for the regeneration of the world; and I regard the preservation of the Union as indispensable to the accomplishment of this sublime result.
>
> "Nevertheless, I am fully convinced that no created power can save the Union five years, unless the swelling tide of Anti-Slavery fanaticism be beaten back. To accomplish this object, and thus save the Union, I can conceive of no better method than to enlighten the public mind on the subject of Slavery in its various aspects.
>
> "With these views I feel impelled by the high motives of patriotism, and *regard for the salvation of a lost world*, to enlighten the public mind to the utmost of my ability on this absorbing subject. Indeed, I would consider myself wholly unworthy the privileges of an American citizen, unworthy the name of a man, or *a Christian*, were I to shrink from a faithful performance of this duty through the fear of any consequences that might result to myself personally."

Off Again.

The Chevalier WIKOFF leaves for Europe to-day in the steamer *Hermann*, and, if we are to believe his organ, the *Herald*, he carries with him, if not any diplomatic trusts from our Government, at least the friendship and good will of Mr. MARCY, the Secretary, whom he lately visited in Washington. The Chevalier, we understand, considers himself entitled to some kind of recompense for his eighteen months' imprisonment in a Genoese castle, and feels that he has quite as good a right to the protection of his Government as MARTIN KOSZTA. The Chevalier's claims are rather complicated, and what with his charges against Lord PALMERSTON, Miss GAMBLE, TIM. BROWN, and our *Chargé* at the Court of Turin, it might puzzle a dozen diplomats to ascertain what party ought to pay the damage he has sustained. But, as he has made a good thing out of his *Courtship and its Consequences*, and been successful in managing the Opera one season, it might be considered that the accounts were about balanced, with a small margin in his favor.

☞ Imported liquors are as well received, and their consumers as leniently dealt with, in Michigan as in the City of New-York. A dealer in intoxicating drinks was on trial at Detroit on Thursday, for violation of the Liquor Law, when, on his proving the liquor sold to have been imported, the Jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and declared the sale of imported liquors, in any quantity, not prohibited by law.

Postal Negligence.

A correspondent writes to us in regard to the frequent complaints of the miscarriage of letters sent by mail, and to the disposition to lay the blame always upon the Post-Office clerks. He thinks it often arises from neglect on the part of the writer of the letter to give it an accurate direction. To illustrate this, he states that there are several *towns* in this State named Castleton, while there is only one Post-Office, so that a letter directed simply to Castleton might go to a very different place from the one for which it was intended. Letters intended for Castleton, *Vt.*, are also frequently marked for N. Y. Under these circumstances he thinks it unjust that Postmasters and their clerks should be held accountable for every letter that fails to reach its destination. He is undoubtedly right; and yet we are inclined to think *there is room for improvement on the part of Post-*Office attendants, in regard to carefulness.

Troubles of Travel.

A vague impression prevails that since the introduction of Railroads the old nuisance of baggage porters, hack drivers, and persons to be paid for doing nothing with your baggage, has wholly disappeared. Whoever has such a notion will have it corrected by a trip on a Newport or Fall River boat. There's an army of men, black, white and mixed, to seize your baggage and demand pay for putting it on board—another army, mainly black, anxious to "take care" of it, or in other words, to be paid for leaving it alone—and a multitude of hackmen at each end besieging you with offers of service. Why is not the provision of law which requires Railroad Companies to *check* and deliver baggage, extended also to Steamboats? It would very greatly promote the comfort and diminish the expense of traveling.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THOUSANDS OF AGUE SUFFERERS YEARLY use pills, cholagogues, and mixtures, sold as Fever and Ague remedies, without knowing that all their strength is owing to arsenic, quinine, mercury, or other deadly poisons, which though they often "break the chills" for a short time, are sure to lay the foundation of wretched maladies that cease only with life.

Better buy a sixpence worth of poison of an honest apothecary, than to pay a dollar for the same made into a "pill" or a "mixture," and remember that the only Fever and Ague Remedy in the market that is free from any and all poisonous drugs, is "RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE OR ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA;" and in proof of this the certificate of the most celebrated chemist in the United States, JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., is attached to every bottle.

GEORGE H. BATES, Wholesale Agent, No. [illegible] Water-st., and for sale by C. H. RING, C. V. CLICKENER & CO.; Brooklyn, Mrs. M. HAYES, and druggists generally.

WHEN THE SWEDISH NIGHTINGALE HAD engrossed the public attention, by her unexampled singing, every village and street soon boasted its spurious Jenny Lind. So, the reputation of DESHLER'S New Discovery for Fever and Ague, and the certainty of its operation, together with its mildness and lack of odor and taste, has suddenly started into clamorous life scores of remedies that had been, hitherto without any character.

DESHLER'S PILLS are for sale at the Depôt, No. [illegible] Broadway. Also, by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., [illegible] & CO., STEBBINS, MORGAN & ALLEN, A. B. & D. SANDS, C. H. RING, ALCOTT, McKESSON & ROBBINS, and F. C. WELLS & CO.

HERRING'S FIRE-PROOF SAFE—ANOTHER VICTORY.

MOUNT BRYDGES, July 4, 1855.

F. B. Baldwin, Esq., London, C. W., Agent for S. C. Herring & Co.:

DEAR SIR: I am sorry to inform you that my store, with the whole of the contents, furniture, [illegible], was destroyed by fire last night. I saved nothing. You will remember I bought one of Herring's Safes from you last March, and I have much pleasure in informing you it stood the fire well; it was perfectly red hot for several hours, the handles and brass plate both melted off, and after hauling it out of the burning embers we had to pour water on it for nearly half an hour before it could be opened. You may fancy my satisfaction at finding my books, mortgages, deeds, notes and cash all right. I had a large amount of valuable papers in it, which, had I lost, would have completely ruined me. You will please send me another safe directly, and I will send you the old one that you may show it to all who wish to have a perfectly fire-proof safe.

I remain, dear Sir, yours respectfully,

J. W. EMERSON.

The subscribers have on hand for sale the largest assortment of FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES in the world, guaranteed to be equal to the above and superior to any other now offered to the public.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,

Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES—THIS IS A FACT: [illegible] ago, and, determined to distance all competitors, we have just made a grand improvement in our admirable sewing machines, by adding fifty per cent. to their speed. A very great economy is thus effected, not only in the quantity of work done, but in the hire of operators, rent of rooms, &c. All the other recent great improvements are retained, and embodied in these new machines. It is a fact that can be clearly demonstrated, that SINGER'S Sewing Machines, at the moderate prices asked, are more economical to the user than any of the inferior machines in market, if the latter could be had as a gift. Convenient and satisfactory references can be given to those who are using our machines with great profit, and in every branch of trade.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853 and 1854, and this is the lock, and the only powder-proof lock that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though other maker's exhibition, and now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell his Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-proof Locks.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,

Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

GREAT REDUCTION—SILKS, SILKS.

Rich plain silks, from....................[illegible]

Heavy and wide silks, from....................[illegible]

Solid and ombre striped, from....................[illegible]

Broche and figured striped, from....................[illegible]

Satin, plaid and brocade silks.

As S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO. are closing out the entire balance of Summer goods, they offer the greatest bargains in all kinds of goods, commencing this day.

COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st.

BAREGES, JACONETS, LAWNS, AT COLUMBIAN Hall, No. 281 Grand-st., will be offered to-day:

5,000 yards rich Bareges, at [illegible], worth [illegible].

6,000 yards rich Bareges, at [illegible], worth [illegible].

4,000 yards Satin Plaid Bareges, at [illegible], worth [illegible].

10,000 yards Jaconets and Lawns from [illegible] to [illegible].

S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO., No. 281 Grand-st.

M. WILSON, GILSEY BUILDING.—CITY AND country merchants desirous of purchasing shirts, collars and stocks, should avail themselves of the first pick from one of the largest and most choice stock of goods in the City.

M. WILSON,

corner Cortlandt-st. and Broadway, Gilsey Building, in the basement.

NEW PIANO MUSIC.—JUST PUBLISHED.—RUTGERS' FEMALE INSTITUTE COMMENCEMENT MUSIC, for July, 1855, consisting of five pieces, elegantly gotten up from engraved plates. Poetry by the young ladies, music by J. C. Cook. Price for the whole set only [illegible] cents, being one of the cheapest collections ever published. Mailed free of postage.

COOK & BROTHER, No. [illegible] Broadway.

SCROFULA, RHEUMATISM, &c.—HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM is as certain to cure the most painful, frightful forms of these diseases as water is to quench thirst; also, old ulcers, fever sores, erysipelas, the worst cases of impurity of the blood, liver and kidneys, general debility, dyspepsia, incipient consumption, piles, &c., &c. Principal depôt, No. 246 Grand-st.; 75 cents per bottle.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S WIGS, TOUPEES, &c.—THE LARGEST and most complete Stock in America, manufactured with all the improvements of 20 years experience, as natural as life. BATCHELOR'S MOLDAVIA CREAM—[illegible] well known as an invigorator and beautifier of the hair. Manufactured and sold by BATCHELOR, 233 Broadway.

TO SEA-BATHERS.—WE HAVE NOW IN STORE a large stock of goods suitable for bathing-dresses, which we are now selling at great bargains. Also, Mosquito Netting of various colors.

E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

FEATHERS, BEDDING, &c., CONSTANTLY ON hand, comprising, in part, a large assortment of Hair Mattresses, Feather Beds, Paillasses, Cots, Bedsteads, Blankets and Comforters, at No. 150 Chatham-st., corner of Mulberry, wholesale and retail.

M. WILLARD, Agent.

SILKS! SILKS! AT 50c. PER YARD.—WE WILL offer on Monday, July 16, four cases of rich Plaid and Striped Silks at 50c. per yard, worth [illegible]. Also, rich Black Silks at great bargains.

E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY'S REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY Auction sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For further particulars see his advertisement in another column. Catalogues can be obtained at the office, No. 11 Broad-st.

TRAVELING TRUNKS, VALISES, &c.—THE LARGEST stock and greatest variety of Traveling Trunks, &c., in the Union, at the lowest retail prices, corner of Broadway and Maiden-lane, (under Howard Hotel.)

CROUCH & FITZGERALD, Manufacturers.

PRINTED LAWNS AT 6¼c. PER YARD.—ON MONDAY we will offer another large lot of fine Printed Lawns at 6¼. Also, two cases French Jaconets at [illegible], worth [illegible]. Also, 300 Printed Cashmere Shawls at [illegible], worth [illegible].

E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

TO ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS.—TRANSITS, Levels, Compasses, and one new English Transit, all of superior construction, for sale low, by

HITCHCOCK & CO., No. 116 Broadway.

RICH PRINTED BAREGES AT 1s. PER YARD.—E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway, will offer on Monday 1,000 yards rich Printed Bareges at 1s. per yard; three cases do. rich Satin Plaid at do., worth [illegible].

CORN FARINA.—WHICH, FOR CHEAPNESS, DELICacy, and nutriment as an article of food, and wholesomeness as a diet, stands unequaled. Prepared and sold by BENSEL & HOLMAN, Washington Mills, 215 Centre-st.

M. VANDERHOOF'S SPERM, WHALE AND LARD Oils, are unequaled by any in the City. All who have experienced difficulty in getting a good article, should try his. Store Nos. 28 and 30 Frankfort-st.

THE PROHIBITORY LAW.

In Operation in this City.

THE FREE LIST.

Arrests for intoxication appear to be slightly on the increase. The total arrests for this offence from Saturday morning until Sunday evening was 70. At Jefferson Market there were 19 cases, the Tombs 30, and Essex Market 21. We understand that ex-Justice CLARKE intends applying for a writ of habeas corpus to-day for the purpose of testing the power of the Magistrates to commit prisoners, in default of the payment of the fine of $10. Justice BRENNAN now fines the prisoner, or in default of that fine, commits for ten days,—in some cases he dismisses with a reprimand. The free list is not so spicy to-day as it is sometimes.

JEFFERSON MARKET.
Before Justice Brennan.

BELIEVES IT WAS IMPORTED.

Hugh Kennedy, No. 309 Twenty-ninth-street, got intoxicated on the gin he purchased of Michael Haley, corner of Twenty-ninth-street and Tenth-avenue; is a good judge of liquor and believes it was "imported."

SOME MISTAKE.

John Michael Caren, Gold-street House, was not intoxicated that he recollects; had been taking some liquor, but don't know where he got it.

EFFECTS OF A MIXTURE.

John Arms, Thirty-ninth-street, drank three glasses of beer and three glasses of gin; he paid three cents a glass; don't know whether it was imported liquor or home made.

WHAT ONE GLASS WILL DO.

George McCarty, No. 160 Thirty-fifth-street, drank one glass of gin; don't know where he bought it.

TREATED BY A FRIEND.

Ann Costello, Twenty-sixth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, drank the brandy from which she became intoxicated from a bottle in her own house. The "imported" was given her by a friend who came to see her; don't know where her friend obtained the liquor.

THE FOREMAN RESPONSIBLE.

John Welden, Elizabeth-street, between Houston and Prince streets, drank both brandy and beer in a house in the Bowery, kept by a German, but don't know his name nor the number of the house. The brandy and beer was purchased by the foreman with whom he worked.

WITHOUT AN IDEA.

James Pratt, No. 28 Waverley place, had no idea where he got drunk; knows that he drank champagne at Robinson's, Chambers-street, but didn't get drunk there.

PORTER DANGEROUS.

Michael Farrell, Eleventh-avenue, near Forty-fourth-street, got fuddled on porter.

THE ONE OR THE OTHER.

Daniel Thompson, No. 278 Mulberry-street. Strong beer and brandy obtained at a grocery on the corner of Grand and Crosby streets, fixed him. Don't know who keeps the store. Don't know whether it was imported liquor he drank.

ALL SORTS.

Hugh Hayer, No. 222 Twenty-seventh street, got drunk on all sorts of liquor. Don't know where he obtained it.

DRANK IT IN AN ALLEY-WAY.

John E. Hughes, No. 321 Seventh-avenue, met a friend named John Gilroman, who had some brandy in a bottle. Was induced by him to go up an alley-way, where they had a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether—the effects of which sent him ten days to prison.

IN HER OWN HOUSE.

Catharine Brandon, No. 71 West Broadway, drank the liquor in her own house, but don't know where it came from.

DIDN'T BUY IT.

Martin Hughes, Thirty-third-street, between Ninth and Tenth-avenues, got drunk on brandy which he did not purchase.

AFTER SUPPER.

Jas. Simlet, No. 12 Wooster street, with some friends took supper at the Metropolitan Hotel, where they drank champagne and other wines.

PAID FOR IT.

Reuben Latten, No. 693 Washington-street, obtained brandy at Lockwood's, corner of West and Amos-streets. He paid for his liquor; drank at another place in Spring street; can't tell whether or not it was imported.

SHOULDN'T HAVE STIRRED.

Wm. Oxley, No. 167 West Thirteenth street, got the liquor on which he became intoxicated at his own house. Gin, beer and porter overpowered him. Sent a little girl for it; don't know where it was obtained.

DON'T KNOW.

John Fulton, Second-avenue, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets, drank beer and whisky at Pat. Cohan's, corner of Thirty-second-street and Second avenue. Also drank liquor at a house in Second-avenue; don't know that it was imported.

COULDN'T BE POSITIVE.

George Lindsey, No. 1 Horatio-street, drank two glasses of strong beer in the Bowery, but cannot positively recollect where the place or house is.

TWO DRUNKS $10.

Thomas Jackson, No. 187 Forsyth-street, became intoxicated from one glass of beer, an another of brandy, which was obtained at a house on the corner of Christie and Rivington streets.

ALL OWING TO GIN.

Harriet Livingston, Avenue A, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, got drunk on gin which she did not purchase.

ESSEX MARKET.
Before Justice Wood.

The affidavits of the offenders at this Court are dull and prosy. The liquor on that side of the City needs looking after. It has a powerful effect on the memory, and the lower extremities. Offenders generally "cave in" after the first glass.

The following is a list of the offenders brought before Justice Wood.

Wm. Gage, No. 324 Cherry-street; Cornelius Rearden, James-street; Patrick Dillon, No. 281 Avenue B; John Finn, corner of Hamilton and Goerck streets; Daniel McClain, No. 240 Eleventh-street; Timothy Murphy, No. 38½ Scammel-street; Patrick Lowery, No. 162 Goerck-street; James Hughes, corner of Munroe and Jackson streets; Edward Leak, No. 5 Second streets; Isaac Goodman, corner Governeur and Division streets; Margaret Kelly, No. 70 Goerck-street; Samuel Havens, No. 9 Eighth-street; Patrick Connolly, Eighth-street; Andrew Kyle (no home;) John Clarke, Long Island; John Ellens, of Newark, N. J.; Charles Hamilton, No. 200 Thirteenth-street; George Carter, No. 60 Cherry-street; Andrew Riley, No. 75 Broome-street; Ann Gillespie, No. 370 Water-street; Margaret West, Baxter-street; Edward Mehan, No. 388 Sixth-street; Ellen Blake, No. 180 Avenue A; Daniel McManus, No. 10 Centre Market-place; Mary Sutton, Elizabeth-street; Ann Hart; No. 206 Elizabeth-street; E. A. Lewis, No. 301 Henry-street; Wm. Daggers, No. 92 Gold-street; Michael Connery, No. 66 Jackson-street.

Richard Ferris, No. 307 Twelfth-street, was lucky enough to escape the ten days' confinement by paying his fine. He drank some wine at a friend's house in Mott-street, met a party in the Bowery and went to a place in Hamilton-street, near the Bowery—a German place—where he drank two bottles of wine; lost his watch there; went to a house in the Bowery, opposite Prince-street, kept by a man named Huley, when he told his companions that his watch was stolen; they all left in a hurry; they were all strangers to him. Costly spree.

THE TOMBS.
Before Justice Connolly.

At this Court they have got a book, equal in size to the Mayor's big complaint book, in which the statements of persons are recorded. It is termed the "Drunkard's Record." In the due course of time it will be a most valuable record to consign to the archives, if we ever have such a place in the New City Hall. The autographs of the offenders would form a fine subject for study.

PALE BRANDY.

Michael Finn, Franklin-street, drank pale brandy, but who he got it of he couldn't tell.

Reuben Decker got drunk in the liquor store at the corner of Centre and Hester streets.

John Foley, King-street, drank some beer in Brooklyn, but he does not know where.

A DOTING HUSBAND.

Catharine Harney, of Thirteenth-street, got drunk on some liquor that her husband gave her.

Sarah Simpson, West Broadway, got drunk on some liquor a woman in the house gave her.

Samuel McCarthy, No. 104 Washington-street, got the liquor that made him drunk at the corner of Greenwich and Murray streets.

James Conway, Mulberry-street, don't know the name of the person who sold the liquor.

IMPORTED FROM ALBANY.

Timothy Croly, Montgomery County, New-York, came down from Albany in the steamboat; had a bottle in his pocket, and enjoyed himself on the way coming down.

A YANKEE BLADE.

Mary Ann Williams says she goes on board the canal boat *Yankee Blade*, lying at Pier No. 2, North River. She drank three glasses of brandy last night; got it all in one store in Roosevelt, corner of Water-street. The store is kept by a Dutchman; paid three cents a glass for the liquor.

HE WAS A STRANGER.

Francis Easier was a stranger in the City and didn't know where he got his grog.

Wm. Jones, North Moore street, drank bitters on the corner of Chatham and Baxter streets.

RUM STRONG IN WATER STREET.

Clara Kelly, No. 9 Thomas street, got her liquor in Water-street. It affected her seriously; thinks the name of the street should be changed.

A PENCHANT FOR GIN COCK-TAILS.

Patrick Campbell, Raymond-street, Brooklyn, drank liquor of some description at fifty places yesterday. Had a number of gin cock-tails.

Patrick Grainer, boatman, got drunk on liquor furnished him by the captain.

Geo. Owens, corner of Madison and Oliver streets, purchased his liquor on the corner of Oak and Roosevelt streets.

CURRANT WINE AS A MEDICINE.

Wm. Valentine, M. D., resides at Florence's Hotel; drank nothing but currant wine; it was recommended to him as a medicine; have drank nothing intoxicating in two years.

IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF HIS FOREFATHERS.

George Jennings, Fort Greene, Brooklyn. The offender was a man about fifty years of age. When requested to swear by the magistrate, he refused to do so, it was against his conscience to swear upon a Bible that had a cross upon the back of it. The old man who was not entirely sober was humored, and another Bible was brought to him. He was at last sworn. On being asked what he had drank, he said he had drank everything he met. He drank beer and rum, and would do so till the day he died; his forefathers, who were as good men as the Judges, drank rum, and he would do the same; he did not know where he got his rum, and even if he did know, rather than inform he would take a pistol and shoot himself. He was friendly with Quakers, liked them, and would drink with them, but would be —— if he would drink with a Papist; hadn't the money to pay. He was trotted down stairs.

No more warrants as yet have been issued for the arrest of liquor dealers.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN BROOKLYN.

About the usual number of drunkards were brought before the Police Courts, examined as to where they obtained their liquor, and fined.

The case of Thomas Berry, charged with selling intoxicating liquors in violation of the Prohibitory Liquor Law, was brought up before Justice JACOBS in the Eastern District, Saturday. The motion made previously by defendant's counsel, Mr. Hammond, that the defendant be admitted to bail to await the action of the Grand Jury, was denied.

Counsel then raised an objection to the proceedings, that according to the act passed April 13, the Justices of Williamsburg had no authority to do criminal business, and moved that the defendant be discharged on the ground of want of jurisdiction. The Justice will render a decision on Tuesday next.

The case of William Guishard, for the same offence, was disposed of in the same manner.

Operations on the New-York Prohibitory Law throughout the State.

ALBANY.—THE LANDON CASE.—This case was resumed yesterday afternoon. As usual, the Court room was very much crowded, and the outer hall was thronged with persons unable to gain access. It is noticeable that not only are there large numbers of former dealers, but also very many zealous temperance men present. James I. Johnson was the only witness examined. He swore to having drank and paid for several glasses of brandy at the bar of the City Hotel on the 6th, and also that, in an apparently serious manner, Mr. Landon had expressed a desire to be complained of, so as to have the law tested. Under these circumstances, Mr. J. had freely spoken of the matter to a leading temperance man, who had, he understood, communicated the fact to Mr. Williams. A great deal of irrelevant matter was introduced. Mr. Porter, counsel for defence, stated that he understood the complainant would probably introduce no further testimony. The defence had but one or two points to present. They designed to show that the liquor was imported, &c. The evidence would occupy but half an hour or so. Both counsel desired time to prepare in writing the several points in the case, and time would be saved by an adjournment to permit it to be done. Mr. Porter had the consent of the counsel for complainant to an adjournment till Monday. After consultation, Justice COLE adjourned the case to Monday, 10 o'clock A. M.

AMSTERDAM.—In Amsterdam, Montgomery County, a complaint was entered against the keeper of the American Hotel for selling intoxicating liquors in violation of the Prohibitory Law. The defendant was arraigned before Justice FRENCH, plead not guilty, and demanded a Jury trial. This demand was complied with, when the counsel for the defendant, Mr. Finlayson, argued against the constitutionality of the law, and Mr. Corey, for the people, in reply. The trial occupied two days, when, as we learn from Mr. Neff, police officer, the Jury brought in a verdict of guilty, and the defendant was fined $50.

PLATTSBURG.—The first trial in this village, under the new law, was had before Justice SAILLY and a Jury, on Tuesday. James Higgins was brought up charged with selling liquor contrary to law—the offence was proved—constitutionality of the law and other points argued by the respective counsel—Jury could not agree. S. S. M. Beckwith, for prosecution; W. R. Jones, for defendant. Higgins was afterwards indicted by the Grand Jury then in session—brought before the Court—plead "not guilty"—trial put over to the next Court having jurisdiction.

UTICA.—The investigation of the case of Thos. P. McElwaine, proprietor of the City Saloon, charged with violating the Prohibitory law, was postponed until Friday next, the 20th inst. The complaint was made by the Overseer of the Poor.

SYRACUSE.—The liquor case which has been pending several days, resulted on Friday in a verdict of guilty against the seller, and he was fined $50. Warrants were thereupon issued against several others.

SARATOGA.—Several witnesses were examined before Judge McKean on Friday, preliminary to issuing process against Mr. Deuel, of the Montgomery Hall, for selling liquor without license.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla.—This is the great Spring and Summer remedy, and the only permanent BLOOD PURIFIER and eradicator of disease.

Reader, if your blood is impure, and your system out of order, there is nothing that will so soon restore you to health, and create NEW, RICH AND PURE BLOOD, as the GENUINE DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

Try a bottle or two. Thousands will testify that it is the only medicine which EFFECTUALLY CURES AND KEEPS THE BLOOD PURE.

Wholesale and retail depôt, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., opposite St. Paul's Church, Office No. 2.

☞ Those Ladies Linen Boots and Slippers ARE SELLING RAPIDLY AT HARRIOTT'S BROADWAY FAMILY SHOE EMPORIUM, No. 435 Broadway, cor. of Howard-st.

He is also selling splendid French Gaiter Boots for Ladies, of all colors, at $1 75 per pair; their equal were never offered at that price until introduced by the proprietor of this establishment.

☞ Redding's Russian Salve—25 cts. a Box.—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM B. ZIEBER, JOHN GILBERT & CO., Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston.

☞ Balm of Thousand Flowers—For beautifying the complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples or freckles from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square, New-York; for sale by C. H. RING, Broadway, and all druggists.

☞ To Nervous Sufferers.—A retired clergyman, restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct to Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 59 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y. CAUTION.—All quack imitations are spurious, and counterfeits of his original prescription.

☞ Dr. S. S. Fitch—Author of the "Six Lectures on Consumption," office No 714 Broadway, open daily, (Sundays excepted,) from 9 to 5 o'clock, treats consumption, asthma, diseases of the heart, and all chronic diseases of males and females. Consultation free.

FRANK MILLER'S LEATHER PRESERVATIVE AND WATERPROOF OIL BLACKING.—I am continually receiving complaints of persons travelling in different sections of the country offering as MILLER'S LEATHER PRESERVATIVE AND WATERPROOF OIL BLACKING, an article which is not only worthless but injurious to leather. So nearly have they imitated my labels and blacking in appearance, that many have been deceived. My customers and those wishing my article of blacking, will do well to notice my name in full—FRANK MILLER, Warsaw, N. Y. instead of F. MILLER, as formerly, is upon the cut and inside label on the cover of each box of my blacking. For sale in most towns and cities throughout the country. FRANK MILLER.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—In City and country, by two very experienced, trustworthy and highly recommended girls; one as first-class cook, is a most excellent washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waiter, nurse or seamstress, understands all kinds family sewing, has had considerable experience with children, and is naturally fond of them. Either are perfectly competent to discharge their duties in any gentleman's family; civil and obliging. Apply or address post-paid for three days at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two neat and tidy girls, who thoroughly understand their business; one is a girl of excellent judgment with a child—can wash and iron neatly, and do plain sewing; no objection to a lady who boards; wages, $6; excellent City reference. The other is a good cook, an excellent baker, and a competent washer and ironer; will take $6; good [illegible] City reference. Apply for 2 days at No 217 East 23d st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two Protestant young women; one is a good cook, and a first-rate washer and ironer; the other will do general housework, or chamberwork and waiting. Also, by an American young woman to do general housework, and an American girl of 15 to do light work or mind children. They have best of references, and no objections to the country. Apply at No. 294 Mulberry-st., corner of Houston-st., in the basement.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable and efficient young women, in City or country—one as first-rate meat and pastry cook; would assist in washing, &c.; has lived in some of the highest families; the other as neat chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; is prepossessing in appearance and manner. Any lady who may require such help will no doubt be pleased by calling at No. 231 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By an Englishman, as coachman, who perfectly understands the care and management of horses, and is an excellent inside servant. Has lived with noblemen's families of the highest distinction. No objection to town or country, or to travel. Good reference given. Address C. M., or call at No. 75 4th-st., corner of 6th av., or at the office of this paper.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—Two American girls, sisters, wish situations; one to attend in a confectionery store or as waitress; the other as child's nurse, or to do chamberwork or waiting. Apply at No. 35 West 33d-st., second flight, back room.

SITUATION WANTED.—A young man who has been engaged in the retail drug business for the past three years desires a situation in a wholesale or retail drug store—the former preferred. Ample references given. Address Box No. 71, Jersey City Post Office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very competent, well recommended young woman; is a good plain cook, first rate washer and ironer, or to do general housework. Has no objection to the country. Can give two years' City reference. Call at No. 261 Bowery.

DOMESTICS WANTED—At the Brooklyn Institute, No. 206 Fulton-st., under the approval of the Mayor, domestics in every capacity; plain sewing is provided for those waiting for situations to pay board; 6 hat trimmers at constant work. MALE DEPARTMENT—4 farm laborers and 6 hat finishers coachman and groom wanted. —Mrs. ALLEN, Female Superintendent; F. BROWNE, General Agent.

WET NURSE—A young married woman with a child four weeks old, who has an opportunity of having her own child cared for, is willing to engage as wet nurse. She can refer to her physician as to her own healthiness and good character. Apply to Mrs DAYTON, No. 462 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

SALESMEN WANTED—Ten first-rate Salesmen wanted at Columbia Hall. Apply in the morning. S. & M. E TOWLE & CO., No. 281 Grand-st.

AMERICAN, DANISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN SERVANTS—The following are now disengaged, and at the Servants' Institute, No. 169 Grand-st.: a Dane, as lady's maid; a very superior German cook, two French waiters, and several Americans, as nurses, chambermaids, &c.

A DRESSMAKER—Wishing to spend a few weeks in the country, would like to meet with some ladies who require her services. Can, if required, make boys' clothes, &c. Is employed by many of the most respectable families. Address Miss VAIL, Union-square Post Office.

HAT TRIMMERS WANTED.—Wanted 20 or 25 fur hat trimmers; also, a journeyman hat blockmaker. Inquire corner of Raymond and Willoughby sts., Brooklyn. J. H. PRENTICE & CO.

SERVANTS.—Female help of every kind for City and country, may be had at the office, No. 12 8th-av., one door from Troy-st. A large number now on hand. Well recommended and will go for reasonable wages.

287 BROADWAY—Corner of Reade-st., at MORRIS & CONNERT'S, can always be had a great choice of English, Scotch, German and Irish help, for hotels, boarding-houses and private families; also, waiters, porters coachmen gardeners, farmers and mechanics, at this or the branch office, No. 102 Greenwich-st.

BILL POSTER WANTED.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., want a bill-poster; only those already in the business and able to produce good references need apply.

BOY WANTED.—A smart active boy in a Clothing store. Apply to E. H. WEYMAN & CO., No. 29 Maiden-lane, corner Nassau-st.

ALL PROTESTANT SERVANTS—Applying at No. 7 Carmine st., get engaged, as the best families in town and country come to this office for help of all kinds.

CHRISTIAN HOME FOR FEMALE SERVANTS, 34th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.—Governesses, housekeepers, also servants in every capacity, supplied from this institution.

BOARDING.

BOARDING UP TOWN.—A gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with a new and handsomely furnished back parlor and extension room on first floor, price not to exceed $12 per week. House is first class, three story, brown stone front, with hot and cold baths, gas, &c. Family strictly private—consists of three grown persons; and no other boarders will be taken; convenient to 6th-av. cars and Broadway stages. Call at No. 119 West 45th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—Elegantly furnished rooms, with board, may be obtained at Nos 43, 45 and 47 East 19th st., on early application in one of the most healthy and pleasant situations in the City, being in the immediate vicinity of Union-square, Gramercy-park and the grounds of Union-place.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries, for gentlemen, with partial board, in a private family. The house and situation very desirable. References unexceptionable. Address, during the month of July, with real name, W. ANDREW, *Herald* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Front rooms for a gentleman and lady or two gentlemen, in a first-class house in one of the pleasantest locations in Brooklyn, a few minutes' walk from the South and Wall-st. Ferries, where they will find the comforts and attention of a home. Terms moderate. References required. Apply at No. 43 Congress-st., three doors below Henry.

BOARD AT A FARM-HOUSE.—A private family have five or six rooms to let with board, twenty miles from the City, near a depôt, and short distance from fishing and bathing. The house is well shaded, and the farm contains a good vegetable garden and abundance of fruit. Address FARM-HOUSE, *Times* Office.

BOARDING—At Murray Hill, No. 677 6th-av.; cars every three minutes. Cool, healthy, and convenient; no pent up City air; no cost and vexation of hieing to the country; a new private mansion, 80 by 100 feet, five stories, with large yard, wide halls, extended balconies and extra baths. Genteel and Christian families do well to call. Terms extra easy.

BOARDING.—Two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with board at a beautiful and healthy location, where there are no boarders nor children. It is within two hours' ride from the City. The best of references given and required. Address MUNSON, this Office.

BOARDING.—A very handsome suite of rooms, with or without board, can be obtained at No. 79 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place.

COUNTRY BOARDING.—Huntington Harbor, L. I. Farm residence; pleasantest place on the Island; 16 front rooms. Good fishing, bathing, &c. Terms moderate. Apply personally or by letter to HENRY HENDRICKSON, Huntington Harbor.

174 WEST TWENTY-SECOND-STREET—Rooms in suites or single may be obtained in a first-class house, replete with all the modern improvements. It also has in connection a delightful country seat, situated on Long Island Sound. Terms moderate. Apply as above.

CARD.—My new Restaurant, corner of Broadway and Chambers st., branch of my William and Beaver sts. establishment, will be opened on SATURDAY, July 7. To my old friends I take this opportunity of offering my grateful acknowledgments for the many testimonials of their esteem, and to the public my thanks for their patronage, assuring both that no efforts shall be spared to merit a continuation of that favor heretofore so liberally bestowed upon me. LORENZO DELMONICO.
NEW-YORK, July 5, 1855.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN.—The following First Mortgage Bonds and Coupons having been lost or stolen from the United States Mail, notice is hereby given that payment of the same will be refused, and all persons are cautioned against negotiating them, viz.: Bonds numbers 503 and 504, $1,000 each, of the Toledo and Illinois Railroad Company; Coupons payable 1st of August, 1856; numbers 1,976, 1,977, 1,978 and 1,979, $35 each, Coupons of the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad Company. Any person returning the above to J. R. OSBORN, Toledo, Ohio, or to the office of the Company, No. 25 Pine-st., New-York, will be suitably rewarded.

CAUTION.—The public are cautioned against receiving or negotiating five bonds of the City of New-Orleans for $1,000 each, due July 1, 1865, and numbered 86, 91, 90, 94 and 95. Said bonds were mailed at New-York for New-Orleans on the 19th and 21st of June, and have not been received. Payment has been stopped.
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1855. JACOB LITTLE & CO.

NEW AND EXTENSIVE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.
NEW TYPE AND STEAM PRESSES, AND EVERY REQUISITE FOR EXECUTING ALL KINDS OF PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING, SUCH AS

BOOKS,	CIRCULARS,
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STORE BILLS,	SHOW BILLS.

And all kinds of MERCANTILE PRINTING at the LOWEST CASH PRICE.
Orders left at the office of this paper promptly attended to.

ASSOCIATION OF EXEMPT FIREMEN.—The regular meeting of the Association will be held at the house of Engine Co. No. 4, (Mercer-st., between Amity and 4th,) on TUESDAY EVENING, July 17, at 8 o'clock. G. W. WHEELER, Recording Secretary.

HAY PRESSES, HAY PRESSES.—DEDERICK'S celebrated portable parallel lever Hay Presses; exceedingly convenient, simple and powerful in operation. P. D. GATES, No. 12 Broadway, agent for the manufacturer.

WIRE ROPE.—Of every size, strength and degree of flexibility from ⅛ inch diameter upwards, for hoisting, stays, &c. &c. For sale by CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 64 Broadway.

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MARRIED AND SINGLE WOMAN'S MEDICAL COMPANION;
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It is a work which all persons, old and young, male and female, married or single, ought to read, on account of the rare and valuable knowledge which it contains, and the useful hints which it gives for increasing the FELICITIES, avoiding the INFELICITIES OF MARRIED LIFE.

Any person remitting $1, will receive a copy of the book by return mail. Address W. P. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square.

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A large invoice of LAWNS, at 6d. 8d. and 1s.
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PHILADELPHIA CASSIMERE, a new article, 1s. 6d.
MARSEILLES QUILTS and COUNTERPANES, from 12s. to $4.
A new kind of SHIRTING, very superior, &c., are among the new goods received during the past week at
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DOMESTIC GOODS as usual in all instances retailed at wholesale prices. Bargains daily received from auction.
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Is closing out his stock of fashionable Mantillas, regardless of cost.
A few elegant Guipure Lace Mantillas.
Chantillas, Lace Talmas and Mantles.
Black Lace Mantillas of his own manufacture. Choice styles very cheap.
Also a large consignment of very handsome Black Ap[illegible] Talmas; cost importer $12 and $14; will be sold for [illegible]
Ladies are advised to call.

BROOKS' NEW PATENT GLACE SPOOL COTTON, FOR HAND AND MACHINE SEWING.—This new thread combines the smoothness and lustre of silk, with great strength and durability; freedom from knotting and kinking. It is made from superior long staple cotton and will be found an excellent substitute for silk, and admirably adapted for sewing machines; also, for tailors, milliners, upholsterers, hatters and shirt manufacturers. Wound on 200, 300 and 600 yard spools, white, black, all colors, assorted from No 8 up to No. 200. Any number, color or length can be had of WHEELER & WILSON, Sewing Machine depôt, No. 343 Broadway.

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JOHN I. SMITH, WHOLESALE MANUFACTURER, Nos. 224 and 226 Broadway,
Solicits the attention of dealers to a new style of exceedingly light and neat
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RECEIVED BY THE PACIFIC.—FLOUNCED ORGANDIE ROBES, and SILK FLOUNCED ROBES, the most elegant goods imported this Season. Also a case of SUMMER SILKS at 75 cents per yard. Will be opened on MONDAY, July 16. A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

MACHINE TWIST—For sewing machines—a good assortment and warranted of the best quality. E. E. ARNOLD, Agency of the Chinacci sewing silks, Troy Woolen Co.'s satinets, and Bronx Tape Co.'s stay bindings, No. 34 Beaver-st.

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SELLING OFF, AT LESS THAN COST, my large stock of Dresstrimming Ribbons and Millinery Goods. M. H. LICHTENSTEIN, Ribbon Store, No. 90 Bowery.

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MAGNETIC POWDERS.

The Rats and the Mice they make such a strife,
I cannot enjoy a moment of life;
While Bedbugs and Fleas and Cockroaches black,
Issue by hundreds from hole and from crack,
Villainous Musquitoes their night vigils keeping,
Their billing and cooing prevent one from sleeping.

E. LYON OF BROADWAY, NO. 424, Has the means to prevent them from troubling you more.

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COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—$6,000.—A beautiful country seat for sale, situated on the Newburg Branch of the New-York and Erie Railroad at the Washingtonville Station, 12 miles west of Newburg, and 2½ hours from New-York City. Said buildings nearly new, and finished complete, (about 38 feet square,) with wood-house, barns, and other necessary fixtures. Over 300 fruit and ornamental trees, with 28 acres of land attached. For further particulars inquire Captain THOMAS N. HULSE, New-York and Erie Railroad Pier; JOHN C. MOFFATT, No. 103 West 24th-st., New-York; F. W. MOFFAT, Bank of Albany, or the owner on the premises.

THE EAST NEW-YORK AND UNIONVILLE COMPANY—Are selling their lots on accommodating payment, and will build houses on them to suit purchasers. Plans and specifications of cottage houses can be seen at the office of the Company, No. 195 Broadway. Houses will be built at prices ranging, $4,000, $2,500, $1,650, $800. East New-York is the most beautiful and convenient of access of the new sections of the City, and is growing rapidly. Time 30 minutes. Apply to C. E. MILLER & CO., Agents, No. 195 Broadway.

$8,000 HOUSE FOR SALE.—A first class story and basement house, 157 West 38th st., north side, between 7th and 8th ave., well finished in every respect; a first class private residence. Terms easy, or will exchange for a farm near New-York City, or one or two vacant lots. Apply personally to A. DAVIS, No. 256 4th-av., New-York.

CHEAP HOME IN BROOKLYN.—A new three-story and basement brick dwelling can be had by paying only $400 cash. The remainder may remain on mortgage as long as the buyer pleases. DIMICK & SHUFELT, No. 30 Nassau-st.

"FARMER'S EXCHANGE," No. 38 Wall st., New-York—Questions by the people answered by ABBE & ROBINSON:
Q.—Where can I purchase a good farm?
A.—At ABBE & ROBINSON'S, No. 38 Wall-st.
Q.—Where can I purchase a desirable country seat?
A.—At ABBE & ROBINSON'S, No. 38 Wall-st.
Q.—Where can I purchase a house and lot to suit in New-York or vicinity?
A.—At ABBE & ROBINSON'S, No 38 Wall-st.
Q.—Who can I depend upon to sell my house and lot, country seat or farm?
A.—ABBE & ROBINSON, No 38 Wall st.
Q.—Where can I exchange my City property for country or country for City?
A.—At ABBE & ROBINSON'S, No. 38 Wall-st., General Auctioneer and Commission Merchants.

A DESIRABLE PLACE FOR SALE—Consisting of 33 acres, on the Sprain River road, two miles from the Hudson River Railroad Depôt, at Hastings; on which is a fine young apple orchard, (grafted fruit,) from 7 to 10 acres of heavy timber, mill and right of stream, will be sold at a bargain, on application to THEODORE MALLOBY, at the Bank, corner of 6th-av. and Waverley-place.

A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE—Only 45 minutes' ride from the City by steamboat and railroad. The house is new, two stories, and contains nine convenient rooms, with seven pantries, furnished with five beautiful mantels and grates. The situation is the most pleasant and healthful around New-York. It will be sold very cheap. Inquire of J. C. SANDERS, No. 3 Nassau-st.

LAND FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN.—One hundred and fifty two acres of good land, beautifully located, with an unsurpassed river view fifty miles in extent, will be sold in plots from two to eighty acres, the whole or any portion. Inquire of P. C. BULKLEY, No. 49 Wall-st., basement.
N. B.—Wanted on commission, to fill applications, desirable dwellings in good neighborhoods in New-York.

LOTS FOR SALE CHEAP—21 Lots, $35 to $100 each, at Columbiaville, L. I., 3½ miles from Williamsburg Ferry. Terms easy; or good mortgage taken in exchange. Apply to G. B. BRINCKERHOFF, near the above.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

DWELLING HOUSE WANTED.—A well-furnished dwelling house for eight or twelve months, by a gentleman and his wife (without children,) situated in Brooklyn on the Heights. For a desirable location, good, well-furnished house, a liberal rent will be paid. Best of reference given. Address A. F., Box No. 2,724 New-York Post-Office.

FARM WANTED—For part cash and part property—a farm of from 10 to 100 acres of good land; good buildings and improvements; healthy location; good water and plenty of it; near a railroad station, and within two hours' ride of the City Hall. Address Box No. 3,040 Post Office, New-York.

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET.—Three elegant houses in River-terrace, Hoboken, within three minutes' walk of the Ferry, and commanding a beautiful view of the Bay and City of New-York, with bath, gas, hot and cold water, &c., to families of the first respectability only. Inquire at the office corner of 2d and Hudson sts., Hoboken, of EDWARD MARTIN.

HOUSE TO LEASE.—A three story brick house—two large work shops, and three lots of ground, corner of Lexington-av. and 50th-st. Apply to W. C. KEEN, 37 6th-av.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—A two-story and attic house on Bedford-av., adjoining the corner of Van Buren st. Inquire at No. 300 Washington-st., N. Y.

THE HARLEM SMELTING WORKS TO LEASE—And a two-story brick dwelling, with large garden attached. The works are in complete order, being now in full operation. The property consists of six lots in the centre of the village, and will be rented on reasonable terms to a responsible person. Apply to ALFRED H. CORNING, No. 4 Pine-st., up stairs, or J. N. WATSON, 4th-av., between 125th and 126th sts., Harlem, from 8 to 10 o'clock A. M.

FARM TO LET—Of 35 acres, with a large house 40 feet square, three stories high, with coach house and stables, with a great variety of fruit, one of the best places on the Hudson River, only eight miles from the City Hall, formerly occupied by Mrs Parsons. Will be let low to a good tenant. Inquire at No. 1,082 Broadway, or Carmansville Lumber Yard, 155th-av.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—To let [illegible] the new buildings, Nos 12 and 14 Pitt st., near Grand, 30 feet by 100 well adapted for almost any business purpose. On the premises is a steam engine capable of supplying sufficient power for the entire buildings. For particulars inquire on the premises.

SHOP TO LET OR FOR SALE.—A well established horse-shoeing and jobbing shop to let or for sale, or will hire a competent man to take charge of the same. Apply at No. 77 West 23d-st., before 8 A. M. or after 5 P. M.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—The upper part of house No. 129 4th-st., with bath, gas and Croton water. Can be seen from 10 to 5 o'clock. Reference exchanged. Inquire on the premises. C. B. H.

FACTORY TO LEASE OR RENT—With steam engine and boilers, at Newark, New-Jersey. Inquire at the Washington Spring Factory, or Factory, near Quarry st., or of JOSIAH S. LEVERETT, 28 Cliff-st., N. Y.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STABLE TO LET—No. 209 9th-st., recently fitted up for four horses. It has two rooms conveniently arranged for a dwelling, having separate entrance, and supplied with Croton water, water closet, &c. The whole, offers superior accommodations as a private stable. Apply to LATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 83 Beekman-st.

265 BOWERY—TO LET OR LEASE—To Carpet, Cabinet, or Upholsterers, &c. The first and second stories, having a glass front. To a party wishing a branch store, this is a desirable location for the above business. Apply to GEO. W. DEAN, No. 108 Thompson-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—Several well lighted rooms with steady power in the building corner of Hester and Elizabeth sts. Also, in building on corner of 23d st. and 1st-av. Rents very moderate. Apply at No 212 Pearl-st. THOMAS MORTON.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 103 Cliff-st.

PART OF LOFTS TO LET—No. 33 Chambers-st. Apply to BURT BROS. & CO.

REDUCED PRICES.—WATCHES, JEWELRY, DIAMONDS AND SILVERWARE.
The undersigned for the last eighteen years a well known dealer and importer, offers for sale all goods in his line at lower prices, for the same quality, than any other house in New-York, Philadelphia, or any other city, and will send by mail or express,
WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.,
to all parts of the United States, free of charge. All goods warranted as represented. Orders by mail (post paid) faithfully attended to.

WATCHES.

WATCHES WITH PLACE FOR DAGUERREOTYPE	$100 to $150
JURGENSEN WATCHES, genuine, warranted	150 to 250
COOPER WATCHES, genuine, warranted	125 to 275
INDEPENDENT WATCHES FOR TRAINING HORSES	125 to 250
POCKET CHRONOMETERS	125 to 250
EIGHT-DAY WATCHES	140 to 185
LADIES' ENAMEL WATCHES	35 to 100
LADIES' DIAMOND WATCHES	85 to 300
MAGIC WATCHES	[illegible] to 75
GOLD HUNTING LEVERS, full jeweled, 18 carat	40
GOLD OPEN-FACED LEVERS, full jeweled, 18 carat	33
SILVER OPEN-FACED LEVERS, full jeweled	18
SILVER LEPINES	8

JEWELRY.

EAR-RINGS	$1 50 to $25 00
PINS	1 50 to 25 00
BRACELETS	3 00 to 80 00
GOLD SLEEVE BUTTONS, per set	2 00 to 20 00
GOLD LOCKETS, 1, 2 and 4 glasses	3 00 to 25 00
GOLD GUARD CHAINS	10 00 to 60 00
GOLD CHATELAINE, or BELT-CHAINS	10 00 to 110 00
GOLD VEST CHAINS	8 00 to 35 00
GOLD FOB CHAINS	6 00 to 15 00
GOLD PENCILS	1 25 to 10 00
GOLD PENS and PENCILS	2 50 to 25 00
PURE GOLD WEDDING RINGS	1 50 to 10 00
GOLD CROSSES	2 00 to 12 00
CHASED GOLD RINGS	1 00 to 5 00
PLAIN GOLD RINGS	75 to 8 00

Jewelry of every description.

DIAMONDS.

DIAMOND SINGLE STONE PINS	$12 00 to $1500 00
DIAMOND CLUSTER PINS	20 00 to 400 00
DIAMOND RINGS	7 00 to 250 00
DIAMOND EAR-RINGS	20 00 to 300 00
DIAMOND CROSSES	25 00 to 500 00
DIAMOND BRACELETS	100 00 to 850 00

&c., &c., &c.

SILVER WARE.

SILVER TEA SPOONS, per set	[illegible] to $6 00
SILVER DESSERT SPOONS, per set	[illegible] to 15 00
SILVER TABLE SPOONS, per set	[illegible] to 25 00
SILVER TABLE FORKS, per set	[illegible] to 25 00
SILVER DESSERT FORKS, per set	[illegible] to 25 00

Silver Wedding-Cake Knives, Pie Knives, Fish Knives, Pickle Forks, Ice-Cream Knives, Fruit Knives, Butter Knives, Children's Sets, viz.: Knife, Fork, and Spoon, Silver Cups, Napkin Rings, &c. &c.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired at less than the usual prices. Watches and Jewelry taken in exchange.
GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., (second floor,) near Broadway, New-York.

ASHCROFT'S STEAM AND VACUUM GAUGES—The best and most reliable of any in the market. Warranted correct. A liberal discount allowed to the trade. For sale by CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 64 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMINENT FRENCH TRAGEDIENNE RACHEL will make her first appearance ON THE 1ST OF SEPTEMBER, at the METROPOLITAN THEATRE, New-York.
General Office, No. 49 Wall-st., room No. 26.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Time of commencement—Doors open at 7—Overture commences at 7¼—the curtain to rise at 8 o'clock.
MONDAY EVENING, July 16, 1855.
PYNE & HARRISON ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.
Auber's Comic Opera, in 3 acts,
CROWN DIAMONDS.
Don Henrique....Mr. W. Harrison
Rebolledo....Mr. Borrani | Campo Mayor....Mr. Horncastle
Sebastian....Mr. Holman | Diana....Miss Pyne
Catarina....Miss Louisa Pyne
In which character she will introduce Rode's Air and Variations.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Tickets....Fifty Cents
Private Boxes....Five Dollars
Orchestra Seats....One Dollar
Box office open daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., for securing Orchestra Seats and Private Boxes only.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—EXTRA ADVERTISEMENT.—First night of the engagement of MR. BURTON.
The above celebrated artist is engaged for a short term of nights, and will appear in one of his most admired impersonations on TUESDAY EVENING, July 17, 1855.
PAUL PRY, OR I HOPE I DON'T INTRUDE.
Paul Pry....Mr. Burton
Col Hardy....Mr. Bland | Frank Hardy....Mr. Holman
Witherton....Mr. J. Moore | Harry Stanly....Mr. J. Dunn
Eliza....Mrs. Conover | Mrs. Subtle....Mrs. Conte
Phebe....Mrs. Stephens
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Tickets....Fifty cents
Private Boxes....Five Dollars
Orchestra Seats....One Dollar
Box office open daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., for securing Orchestra Seats and Private Boxes only.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—EXTRA ADVERTISEMENT.—The public is respectfully informed that on and after MONDAY, July 16, 1855, the renowned PYNE & HARRISON ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY will perform on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, and the great Comedian of the age, MR. BURTON, and a talented Company, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS. For full particulars see small bills of the day.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The PYNE & HARRISON Opera Troupe will give "The Crown Diamonds" THIS EVENING. BURTON and his company of Comedians will perform alternate nights with the Opera party, allowing Miss LOUISA PYNE a respite from her previous laborious efforts of six nights per week. A variety of new Operas are in preparation at this favorite place of amusement.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee.—THIS EVENING, July 16, will be performed the Drama of
RORY O'MORE.
After which, the Extravaganza, called
RECOLLECTIONS OF O'FLANNIGIN AND THE FAIRIES.
To conclude with the Farce of
OUR GAL;
In which Mrs. B. Williams will sing "Bobbing Around."

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—The celebrated WHITE'S ORIGINAL SERENADERS EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING. MONDAY, July 16. Afternoon at 3 o'clock, Overtures, Minstrelsy, &c. After which the diverting piece of THE MYSTERIOUS SACK OF TATERS. Evening at 8 o'clock. Songs, Dances, &c. To conclude with the original drollery of OLD DAD'S CABIN. THE BEARDED INFANT, with its mother, THE SWISS BEARDED LADY, the MAINE GIANTESS, the DWARF LADY, the LIVING OURANG OUTANG, &c., to be seen at the same time. Admittance 25 cents; children under ten, 12½ cents.

BARNUM'S GALLERY OF BEAUTY—$20,000 expended for premiums and portraits by the most celebrated artists in the Union of the 100 handsomest women in America. For circulars embracing all the details of this novel, original, piquant and dashing enterprise, apply at the Museum.

THE MAMMOTH TREE OF CALIFORNIA—AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—This Gigantic Tree, when growing, was 363 feet in height—an altitude equal to that of the third pyramid of the Nile. Upon its stump forty persons sat down to dinner. Its circumference at the base is 96 feet—a size which has never been equaled by that of any big tree either in the old world or the new. The Crystal Palace has never had within its walls of glass a curiosity of equal interest with the Washingtonea Gigantea, as this monster of the forest has been named by botanists. There are only about 100 trees of the genus in California, and this was the largest of them all.
Admission 25 cents. Hours of Exhibition from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

O. L. DEAN'S SPEAKING AND WALKING AUTOMATON OR MACHINE MAN—Is now on Exhibition for a few days only, previous to its removal from the City, at No. 324 Broadway, next to Broadway Theatre. Open afternoons at 2½ o'clock, commence at 3 o'clock; open evenings at 7½ o'clock, commence at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

J. B. SMITH'S TOUR OF EUROPE AND SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL—The most interesting Exhibition in New York, showing 100 views, 40 feet wide, of the principal objects of interest in Europe—at the Chinese Rooms, No. 539 Broadway. EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock, and SATURDAY at 3 o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—No. 497 Broadway.—This beautiful collection of Paintings will be open to the public from 9 o'clock A. M. till 10 o'clock P. M. It contains 200 of the finest works of art ever put upon exhibition. Recent additions have been made to the extensive collection. Admittance 25 cents. Season tickets, 50 cents.

PERHAM'S CONCERT ROOMS—No. 663 Broadway.—Third Grand Concert by the ALLEGHANIANS, on MONDAY EVENING, July 16. Tickets 25 cents. Commence at 8 o'clock.

GEO. CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 472 BROADWAY.—Open every Evening during the week. Tickets 25 cents. All business transacted by HENRY WOOD.

SUMMER RETREATS.

BERKSHIRE HOUSE, GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—M. P. LORD having leased for a term of years this well known and popular Hotel, informs the public that it will be reopened for the reception of company on the 1st of July next. The house is in all respects admirably calculated to afford a comfortable Summer residence for families or single boarders. The rooms are spacious and commodious, and all supplied with entire new furniture, and the grounds connected with the premises ample and well shaded. The unsurpassed beauty and salubrity of the village, and its immediate vicinity, combined with its facilities of communication with the principal Northern cities, render it a most desirable place for Summer resort. While soliciting a share of the public patronage, I beg leave to proffer the assurance that no effort shall be wanting on my part to promote the comfort and pleasure of my guests.
GREAT BARRINGTON, June 26, 1855. M. P. LORD.

PAVILION HOTEL, GLEN COVE, L. I.—This establishment is now open for the reception of visitors; the many improvements that have been added to the house and grounds, make it one of the most desirable resorts in the vicinity of New-York. The fast and splendid steamer GLEN COVE leaves the dock at Peck slip every afternoon at 4 P. M., and the steamer DELL GROVE leaves Glen Cove every day at 8 A. M., and 3 P. M., for New-Rochelle. Returning, leaves New-Rochelle at 9 A. M. and 4½ P. M., connecting with the New-Haven Railroad. For particulars, apply at the Mansion House, Chambers st., New-York, or to OTIS ORMSBEE, on the premises.

ELGIN SPRING HOUSE—THE ELGIN SPRING HOUSE is open for the reception of visitors. It is a desirable place of resort for invalids or people of pleasure. The scenery about the Springs is most delightful, and presents rare sport by field and flood. The medicinal qualities of these Springs equal to any in the world, and are recommended by the best physicians in the country for all cutaneous diseases. The proprietor will run a carriage to the Vergennes depôt, in connection with the mail trains of cars, or to any other when requested. Post-Office, Vergennes, Vt. SOLOMON ALLEN, Proprietor.

SEA VIEW HOUSE—HIGHLANDS OF NEVESINK, SHREWSBURY, N. J.—The above new and luxuriously-furnished hotel is now open for the reception of guests. Those wishing to enjoy all the comforts of a first-class hotel in the country, will find the above equal to any in the City of New-York, in all its appointments. Surf and river bathing, shooting, fishing, sailing, riding, and the delightful walks through the woods, are among the many attractions the location affords.

THE SUBSCRIBER, owner and proprietor of the brick mansion house in Plainfield, one block from the depôt, takes this opportunity of informing the general public that he is now prepared to receive from 80 to 100 boarders, single or with families, on the most reasonable terms; his house is large and commodious, and no pains will be spared to make guests comfortable. JACOB THORN.
References—E. Harriott, No. 436 Broadway; Tittsworth & Dunn, No. 88 Dey-st.

MANSION HOUSE, KEYPORT, N. J.—Pleasantly situated on Raritan Bay, is now open for the reception of boarders, and offers superior facilities for bathing, fishing, sailing, &c. Splendid steamers, *Keyport* and *Eagle*, leave foot of Murray-st. at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Returning, leave Keyport at 7½ A. M. and 4 P. M.
EDMUND DEGROOT, Proprietor.

TRENTON FALLS, NEAR UTICA, N. Y.—The Hotel at this place of favorite resort is open for the season. Visitors can now reach it direct by the Black River and Utica Railroad, trains leaving Utica on the arrival of the steamboat, express train, also of the Hudson River express train. M. MOORE, Proprietor.

DRS. BLAIN AND LA MOUR,
OCULISTS AND AURISTS,
No. 132 Broadway.

A. A. SAMANOS—No. 24 Fulton-st., and No. 8 Astor House, offer for sale, wholesale and retail, the following goods of his own importation:
CIGARS—Sultana, Neptune, Niagara, Rio Hondo, Union, Americana, Escocesa, la Victoria, Carolina, la Chey, Empire City, Washington, Cervantes, Yntimedad, Ingenuidad, Colon, Nicotiana, La Raquel, Ambrosia, Toreno, Puntualidad, la Palma, Veguera, Cruzado, Ocasion, Guadalupe, Maruca, Flor de Rio Hondo, Flor de la Havana, Movemento Continuo, el Tesoro, la Cabana, Cabana y Carbajal, Carbargas, la Constancia, Fidelidad, and a general assortment of the most noted paper cigars.
SMOKING TOBACCO—Turkish, Justus tobacco, of Hamburg, scaferlatie, corporal, and other tobaccos.
SAUCES AND PICKLES.—Crosse & Blackwell's, Lea & Perrin's, English and French mustard.
LIQUORS.—Otard, Hennessee, Pinet, Castillon & Co., Harmony & Bigbeder sherries; Crooks & Silva's Madeiras; Osborn, Trask & Co.'s London Dock port wine; rum, gin, aguardiente de cana, absynthe, Kirch & Boker's bitters, Stoughton's bitters, London porter and Scotch ale, maraschino, curacoa, marasquino, syrups of all kinds, Marseilles and Bordeaux oils, Lynch's celebrated Italian table oil, with numerous other articles not worthy of detail.
All orders, far and near, will be duly attended to, with zeal, promptitude, and dispatch.

WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES—Produced in six weeks by my ONGUENT, without stain or injury to the skin. This is fact, as a trial will show. $1 a bottle. Large bottles, containing eight of the small, $5. Sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 555 Broadway; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BRIGGS, No. 57 State-st., Albany; SPAULDING, No. 27 Tremont-row, Boston.

HARRISON'S HEDYOSMIA EXTRACT.—Signifying a sweet smelling odor, and it is sweet. It is a compound odor. Its simples are of the purest fragrance and blended to give delight. At wholesale by W. H. LYON & CO., No. 4 Dey-st.; at retail by J. ERSKEN, No. 378 6th-av. HARRISON'S ODORATE SKINS OF SPAIN, a perfume for the drawer, the most lasting and pervasive of all perfumes.

Opinion of George Wood, Esq., on the Maine Law.

The act of the Legislature of this State, recently passed, for the Prevention of Intemperance, Pauperism and Crime, has been so fully discussed in the opinions of different gentlemen upon this subject, and accompanied with the citation of so many authorities, that I do not think it advisable at this time to enter largely into the discussion of it.

I shall confine myself to giving, in my opinion, the general results of the examination I have made of the same, with a few explanatory remarks.

This is a highly penal statute. It creates offences which did not exist in the law before, and is lavish in inflicting fines, imprisonment and forfeiture of property.

I shall first consider this case on the supposition that all liquors, as well those imported as those manufactured in the country, are embraced in the provisions of the law.

I think this act, if carried out, will amount in effect and substantially to the general destruction of this kind of property.

It prohibits the sale of liquors for all purposes except for medicinal, manufacturing and sacramental uses. These exceptions are comparatively trifling in amount. They form a mere minimum.

This kind of property is manufactured and imported, bought and sold to be used as a beverage, and when no longer allowed to be used in that way, it is rendered in a great measure worthless as an article of merchandise and traffic. Under these circumstances, it is questionable whether a dealer in the article could afford to pay the storage for keeping it.

The power of disposal is an essential ingredient in the idea of property.

Property imports dominion, use, control. In a civilized country—indeed in any country advanced beyond the Hunter State—the power of disposal is all important. No man would acquire this property in the way of business as an article of exchange for the ordinary uses to which it is applied, unless he could sell it.

A manufacturer or importer don't expect to consume himself, or in his own family, his merchandise. Every one must see then that the great object of this act is, by destroying the general power of disposal of this property for its ordinary uses, to destroy the property itself, and it must be so held in law. This minimum of exception will only serve to establish the general rule and object, which is destruction.

The question then arises, can the Legislature destroy this property by this act under the circumstances of the case?

It will, I think, be conceded by every constitutional lawyer, that they cannot pass an act arbitrarily to destroy any *kind* of property without some legitimate ulterior object to be obtained. Suppose they should pass an act to destroy all the superfine broadcloths in the State—such an act would cut to the bone. It would be absolutely void. It would be so because it would impair vested rights.

Suppose the act should go further, and prohibit the future acquisition of such property—it would, then, also be void. It would, in that case, deprive the citizen of the inalienable right to "the pursuit of happiness," or, in other words, to acquire by his industry the comforts of life. It would deprive him of the liberty and privilege of acquiring property. This liberty was acquired in England by Magna Charta—and the provision therein is imbedded in our State Constitution.

The right to property is a vested right, and cannot be arbitrarily taken away without impairing the obligation of contracts.

It is said the State Legislature, in its sovereign capacity, can regulate property. This is true. And under this head they may restrict and control its use, regulate the mode of sale, and even prohibit its sale altogether. *They may also direct its destruction* at once and absolutely. But all this must be done, and can only be done, *for some legitimate* ulterior purpose within legislative competency. They may do all this when necessary for the preservation of life or health—of religion or morality. But, in a free country, where property is protected under a paramount fundamental law, the necessity must clearly exist.

When that necessity does not exist, the fundamental law must prevail—must protect property from the iron grasp of arbitrary power.

There is, and in the nature of the case there must be, a line of demarcation between this legislative power on the one hand to impair and even destroy property for those ulterior objects above alluded to, and on the other hand the power of the judiciary under the fundamental law to protect the citizen in his property against hasty or ill-advised legislation aiming at the destruction of property when that necessity does not exist.

By whom is this line to be drawn? The advocates of arbitrary legislative power say it must be done exclusively by the Legislature—that they are the sole judges. This would be rendering the fundamental law as to its action upon the Legislature a dead letter. When they wish to destroy property by sumptuary laws, all they have to do is to aver by way of enactment that it is [illegible], and the hands of the judiciary are tied. It is said they are sovereign; but their sovereignty cannot screen them when their acts are brought to the touchstone of the Constitution and the supervision of the judiciary who are its guardians.

The Legislature is of course to decide for themselves in the first instance, and if there is a probable ground, the averment that the property is a nuisance or otherwise injurious, so as to present a foundation for the restriction upon its use or for its destruction, their decision and action will be final and conclusive upon the judiciary. But, if there is no such probable ground, the judiciary should pass upon the subject accordingly, whenever the matter is brought regularly before them.

By way of illustration, take the cemetery cases in 5th and 7th Cowens' Reports. Certain lots had been used as burying grounds in the City of New-York for a long period. In the process of time the population became so dense as to render the use of the land for such purposes prejudicial to health; so much so as to amount to a nuisance. The Corporation of New-York, by ordinance, under the authority of the State Government, prohibited all future burials. This act of the Corporation was the same in effect as if it had been done by an act of the Legislature. The judiciary would see a cause for such legislative action. The matter of fact thus based on probability would be deemed by them final and conclusive. Neither the Legislature nor the judiciary in such cases act upon what would be called legal evidence in a court of law, but upon that general information acquired in relation to such subjects by officers acting in a public capacity.

But suppose the Legislature, under pretence of a nuisance, or some other ground, should prohibit interments within *fifty miles of a city*, would the judiciary sustain it? Clearly not. They would treat it as an arbitrary interference with private rights, and declare it unconstitutional. In the first two cases alluded to, the ordinances were sustained, because, although vested rights were incidentally impaired, they must give way to the public security. But in the other supposed case, there would be no such mischief existing or to be guarded against. Then arbitrary legislation must yield to the protection of property under the fundamental law.

I might illustrate the subject by referring to a class of cases under another branch of the Constitution. Property cannot be taken for public uses without making compensation to the owner. The Legislature takes property and provides what they deem in their legislative capacity a just compensation; but the judiciary have repeatedly held such compensation in particular cases to be inadequate, and declared the act void. They do it because they must exercise a supervisory control over legislative action when necessary to protect private rights under the Constitution.

Another topic of a kindred nature may be here adverted to. A law compelling a judgment creditor to submit to an appraisement of the property of a debtor, and not to file an execution, unless it should bring two-thirds of the appraised value, has been held by the United States Supreme Court to be void, as impairing the rights of creditors. Now it can hardly be pretended that a party to a contract has a greater right under execution in the property of his debtor, than an individual has in his own vested property.

It has also been decided that a judgment creditor cannot be delayed for a *limited time* from selling on execution. The State Legislatures, in these stay laws might, by averment, have rendered valid their enactments under cover of salutary regulation, if the judiciary in such cases had been bound by their averments.

Gunpowder is frequently a nuisance in certain localities, and the State Legislature may protect human life and property from its injurious effects. But suppose a Legislature, under broad averments of its universal noxious qualities, should enact that it was a nuisance and prohibit the sale of it throughout the State—would the judiciary, when applied to for relief, quietly submit to it and give no redress?

The sale of liquor in small quantities, in unsuitable places, or by unfit persons, may be injurious. All this may be guarded against by appropriate statutory regulation. Drunkenness may be punished as a vice, and in a way to make it degrading.

The property of persons addicted to intoxication, and becoming unfit to manage their affairs, may be taken out of their hands. There is a vast field for legislative regulation open to the reformer within the legitimate scope of the Constitution.

To abolish the entire use of all kinds of liquors except hard cider, raised in the rural districts, because less than one half of one per cent. of the entire population are addicted to the excessive use of liquors, is going too far in a Constitutional Government. It is legislating against the many. In the next place we have to inquire, what are the vested rights which would be unconstitutionally impaired by this act?

They are property in liquor, acquired and owned by individuals at the time the act goes into operation; and, secondly, property in liquor imported under the laws and treaties of the United States subsequently to that period. In this, there will be a vested right, lawfully and legally acquired, independently of State legislation, and paramount to it.

It is lawful, under the authority of the United States to introduce it, and to acquire a vested right in it when thus introduced; it is lawful to use it, and it will be protected under the Constitution to the same extent as any other vested right.

But I concur with MR. GERARD in thinking that this act does not embrace within its operation *foreign liquors at all.*

They are expressly excluded by the exception in the *first section. If it should be said that* the Legislature did not mean to except the liquor, but only liquor in a certain state or condition, viz: in the original casks and packages, it may be safely affirmed that such a qualification is not in the law. A penal statute cannot be extended or narrowed down in its exceptions contrary to the plain words.

The twenty-second section does not to limit this exception. It is precautionary, not restrictive.

Lastly—The remedies provided for enforcing this act are extremely objectionable. They violate, in most important particulars, the sixth section of our State Constitution.

Among other things, they make a man, in effect, give evidence against himself.

They presume him guilty instead of innocent, and then require him to prove his innocence.

They make *ex parte* affidavits of *facts*, and *even* of surmises, evidence against him upon the merits to establish his guilt.

All these provisions are inconsistent with the injunction that no person shall be deprived of life, *liberty or property*, without due process of law.

It will be recollected that these provisions in the Constitution are taken from Magna Charta.

It has been attempted to palliate these innovations upon the old settled common law rules, by asserting that similar regulations are *resorted* to in what are called proceedings *in rem.* in the Federal Courts.

These proceedings *in rem.* are taken originally from the civil law, and were introduced into Admiralty and Exchequer cases at an early period. Now, no one will object to them as far as they were thus carried, if they are confined to those subjects within those limits. Magna Charta, from time to time, during a long period, was repeatedly confirmed. During that time there was a constant effort by the ecclesiastics, learned in the civil law, to introduce it, with all its arbitrary regulations, into the main body of the municipal law, which effort was as constantly resisted. Hence this provision of Magna Charta, which, as events show, was *wisely* introduced into the State Constitution. The reformers of modern times require the same curb which was put by the old common law lawyers upon the ecclesiastical innovators of that early period. Common law forms of proceeding may be altered; but the great rules of evidence *here adverted to* and violated in this act were intended to be preserved by this provision of the *Constitution, which has been borrowed from Magna* Charta.

These views and considerations should not be lost sight of in construing this clause in our State *Constitution. Otherwise*, the whole of our Criminal Code, under the same influences which brought forth this act, might be marked with the same dark features of despotism.

Habitual drunkenness is unquestionably a great vice, and many other moral evils follow in its train. The destruction of all liquor would, to be sure, prevent it. So the destruction of all property would prevent legal theft and robbery.

The great object of the legislator ought to be to awaken a strong feeling of degradation in regard to it. This has not, as yet, been accomplished. It ought to be done, and it may be done without encroaching on constitutional rights or the great principles of liberty embodied in the administration of our criminal laws. GEORGE WOOD.

NEW-YORK, Monday, June 25, 1855.

Horrid Murder in Cincinnati—A Woman Killed by her Paramour.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, July 13.

The neighborhood of Third-street, between Elm and Plum, was thrown into a state of great excitement about 10 o'clock yesterday morning, from the circumstance of the murder of a colored woman, named REBECCA THOMAS, by a young man named RICHARD TAYLOR, also colored, who had been living with her as her paramour. The following are the circumstances of the case, as stated by TAYLOR himself:

TAYLOR is a barber, and worked with SAMUEL THOMAS, brother of the married woman, on Western-row, between Eighth and Ninth streets, and for several months had been living with REBECCA. During the period he has been habitually intoxicated, and they were continually wrangling with each other, she telling him to go away and leave her, calling him a penitentiary bird, a drunken dog, and other not very choice epithets, and he accusing her with inconstancy, which, by the way, she did not deny.

Yesterday morning he went to her house, and was ordered away by her. She told him that he could never live with her again, and that she was done with him forever. He said to her, "REBECCA, will you promise never to live with another man if I leave you?" To which she replied, "No, I will promise no such thing." After a few more words he left and went to the corner of Western-row and Fifth-street, where there is a hardware store, and asked if they had butchers' knives for sale. Some knives were shown him, and he selected one with a blade about eight inches long, which he purchased, and went back to REBECCA's house. He found her in the yard washing; passed by her and went up stairs. She followed him, and said to him, "You d—d drunken son of a b—h, haven't I told you never to come into my house again!" He said to her in a conciliating tone of voice, "BECKY, don't curse me;" but she continued to abuse him, until at length he sprang toward her, as he says, perfectly crazy with passion, drew his knife, and without stopping to take off the paper with which it was enveloped, plunged it into her side. He does not know how many times he cut her, but recollects hearing her say, "Have mercy on me, TAYLOR; don't kill me."

After committing the fatal act he walked out of the house, and went as far as the corner of Fourth and Walnut streets, when he was arrested and taken to the station-house.

He expresses his regret at what he has done, but says he expects nor desires no clemency. At the station-house yesterday morning, he seemed to be much affected, and was so overcome with emotion as to be scarcely able to articulate. He says he loved the woman too much to see her in the possession of another; that he had left his wife for her, and gave her all his earnings.

The murdered girl was about twenty-one years of age. TAYLOR has often made threats that he would kill her, but says he never thought he would do so; and that his first intention in purchasing the knife was to frighten her only, but that becoming mad with passion, he killed her. He expresses his willingness to make a true statement of all the facts before the Court, and says that he will not give them the trouble to call any witnesses. He fully expects to expiate his crime on the gallows.

The deceased is dreadfully mutilated. One of her hands is partially severed at the wrist, and both arms are cut in several places. There are, also, three wounds in her back, and a large deep cut on one of her shoulders.

The Murder and Suicide at St. Louis.

From the St. Louis Republican, July 11.

An incident of a most painful and interesting character has just been brought to light; the murder of her sister by the hands of her own brother, and subsequently his own self-destruction. It will be remembered, that on Monday morning we noticed the fact, that a young man by the name of F. BLESSING, was found dead in his room at King's Hotel, under circumstances that led conclusively to the belief that he had committed suicide. Such, indeed, turned out to be the fact, and the circumstances connected with it and the murder which preceded, are of a nature intensely interesting.

The name of the unfortunate girl was EMILY BLESSING, who, having no parents, was left to the guardianship of her brothers and a married sister who lives in this city. We do not profess to be strictly accurate, but are informed that she was placed in a convent in this city, from which place she frequently escaped, and gave such evidences of a dissolute life as to render her relatives exceedingly unhappy. Young BLESSING, her brother, was particularly affected by her behavior, and for some time previous to the dreadful occurrence, seemed at times low spirited. On the afternoon of the fatal day, he got a buggy and proceeded to a house on Fourth-street, well known for its bad repute, and there saw his sister, whom he prevailed upon to take a ride with him. His manner is represented as having been quiet, and exhibiting no sign of the terrible resolution he had evidently concealed in his heart.

The brother and sister left the house together. It is known that he went up the Bellefontaine Road with and returned without her. He came back to his hotel near dusk, where he was joined, we are told, by his brother and brother-in-law, with whom he spent the evening in his own room, they little dreaming of the dreadful act he had committed. His conduct, in fact, appeared rather gay, and he sent for a bottle of champagne, which was drank. In the meantime he occupied himself in writing a letter. After an hour or so spent they left, and in the morning, as before recorded, he was found a corpse. The fact of his having taken his sister out with him and returning without her, and his well known sensitive nature, created a suspicion that he had killed her as well as himself, and accordingly search was made in the direction which they had gone, and yesterday morning the body of EMILY BLESSING, his sister, was found near the Watkins Road, in the woods, in what is known as the Lower Columbia Bottom, about 7 miles from the city. She had on a pink muslin dress and straw bonnet, and there were two bullet holes through her head, one above the right temple and the other just below the cheek bone, ball passing out through the left ear. At the coroner's investigation, it was proven by three witnesses that on the evening in question five successive pistol shots were heard. There was a fence near by, and a close examination of the road led to the belief that he had hitched his horse and taken her a distance of some thirty yards in the woods, where he perpetrated the act. The repeated firing can only be accounted for from the fact, that she saw his purpose too late, and resisting, some of the barrels missed. The conclusion is clear to our mind, from his subsequent conduct, that he intended killing not only her but himself there, but his weapon was exhausted in sacrificing his sister, and he was compelled to return to the city, without putting his fatal resolution in regard to his own life, into effect. Certain it is that a few hours afterwards, with his own hands, his soul was released from all earthly trouble and sent into that world where the soul of his sister had just preceded him.

Let the mantle of mercy fall upon this brother and sister. None but *those who love and value* the honor of a sister can, in common charity, extenuate his *crime. Dreadful as it is, and with all* the consequences it entails, he has been driven by a keen sense of honor which is entitled at least to respect, to sacrifice his own life and that of his sister, rather than live to see her disgraced.

MR. BLESSING was a young man only about twenty-three years of age, an engineer on the river, and was much esteemed by every one who knew him; and his sister was but a few years his junior.

Infamous Attempt to Destroy Life in Providence.

One of the most infamous attempts to destroy life and property ever known in this region, was made on Thursday night, happily without fatal result. The particulars, so far as they have been communicated to us, are briefly as follows: At about 12 o'clock on the night of the 12th inst. an explosion of a large quantity of gunpowder took place in the house of JOHN TUCKER, Esq., formerly a deputy sheriff and member of the General *Assembly from North Providence.* The house is situated on Smith-street, just west of the city line, and at but a few steps distance from several other dwelling-houses. There were six or eight persons in the house at the time, all of whom were asleep. None of them sustained any injury except MR. TUCKER, who was hurled from his bed by the violence of the explosion several feet into an adjoining room, the partition between which and his sleeping-room had been thrown down by the shock. His hand was slightly burned, and he suffered from the effects of the sudden jar, but was not supposed to be dangerously hurt.

His escape from immediate death is short of miraculous. By the investigation made on Friday morning, it appears that a keg of gunpowder was placed in his chamber on the first floor of the house, directly under the head of his bed. An augur hole had been bored through the floor into the cellar window, where it was easily fired from the street, running directly by the west side of the house. The explosion was of such violence as to raise the bedstead on end, hurling MR. TUCKER from it, as already stated. Every partition on the lower floor of the house was thrown down, a considerable portion of the westerly side of the house was thrown some distance into the street, all the windows in the lower story were broken, and most of the sash thrown out of the casings, and the east and south end of the house were wrenched in such a manner that it is surprising the house should have withstood so violent a shock. The floor of the room over that in which the explosion took place, settled some three feet, rendering it difficult for the inmates to escape in the confusion attending the first alarm, which they supposed arose from the house being on fire. Nearly every article of furniture in the house was destroyed. One visitor states that the only object he saw which appeared uninjured was an old-fashioned clock, which had stopped at the moment of the explosion.

The house was of wood, substantially built, handsomely finished, and nearly new. It was two stories high, with a basement, and an ell on the south. The damage we have heard estimated at two or three thousand dollars, and upwards.

There can, unfortunately, be no doubt as to the worse than diabolical malice that caused this explosion. It was produced designedly, and with an ingenuity and a deliberate intention to commit wholesale murder, the baseness of which no language can express. MR. TUCKER is a man of so kind a disposition, so generally esteemed for his probity and intelligence, as to be the last to excite such an enmity. But even were it otherwise, there is an unparalleled atrocity in contriving means to wreak vengeance upon him, which, but for some happy and unlooked-for interposition, must have involved the destruction of so many others. We trust that no effort will be spared to ferret out the perpetrators of so horrible a crime, and that the police will display their vigilance and sagacity in bringing them to punishment. A reward should be immediately offered, liberal enough to accomplish the ends of justice in a case of such peculiar atrocity.—*Providence Journal.*

REMARKABLE ESCAPE FROM FOUNDERING.—The bark *Swan*, of Baltimore, on the passage from that city for Rio Janeiro, some months back, suddenly sprung a leak, and in order to save the vessel the Captain bore up for Pernambuco, where she arrived making water fast, and was immediately run aground to prevent her sinking. On examining her, the leak was found to proceed from a hole in her bottom, through which a carpenter's chisel was projecting. It was ascertained that the chisel had fallen into the pump, when the vessel was building, three years before, and by the action of the pump had gradually chiseled a hole through the bottom planking, four inches in diameter, the exact dimensions of the pump orifice.

The Iron Trade.

Abridged from the Philadelphia Commercial List.

It seems a general law, that every great civilizing manufacturing interest must undergo a series of reverses, before it attains a permanent and profitable station. What interest has escaped?

Among all, to no one is the remark more applicable than to the manufacture of Iron. Its birth in our country was under a faithless star. Yet we dare hope for a brighter future. The earlier manufacture of Iron from the ores, certainly suffered much from a want of knowledge on the part of the iron masters, while among them have been men of observation and intelligence. Yet the masses have been totally unfit to conduct the delicate and intricate chemical operations necessary to secure the best results. A want of scientific and general business education has caused the failure of hundreds. A greater cause of trouble has been, and is, a want of sufficient capital. In prosperous times, when in the eyes of the world, furnaces appear to cast dollars, many rush into the business, without any adequate conception of the capital required, and with the first change in price are swept away. The smallest investment that can be made to carry on even a charcoal furnace is large in comparison with other beginnings in other branches of manufacture. The creeper in Iron scarcely ever walks.

Much of the necessity of large capital depends upon the third impediment, viz.:—the ever varying Tariff policy. At one time is a Tariff which enables the man of small means to commence and invest all in his preparations; and when ready to work profitably, another Tariff has been passed, which brings him into direct competition with the capital of Europe, and thus his last dollar is gone. The foreign capital can afford to work without return for a time, so that all rivalry being crushed, it can reap far larger returns. Such has been the history of thousands, and such is always the policy of English capitalists. The rivalry has been unfair—the Government generally siding with the foreign producer. American Iron Masters' prices have been fixed by the prices of the surplus of Europe, and not by a fair home price.

A fourth point may be found in the fact that since the introduction of Coke Furnaces, the case has stood "Charcoal Iron *vs.* Coke Iron." Coke Iron is made at much less expense than Charcoal Iron, requiring a less investment per ton of Pig Iron made. For many purposes it answers as well. To the public, one piece of Iron is like every other. The price is the point; and as a result, Charcoal Iron must come down to Coke Iron, or not be made. To sell at the same prices was ruin, and thousands were ruined.

The labor of Europe has for years been at the mercy of the Capitalists. An existence has been vouchsafed the poor creatures—with only one favorable aspect—its shortness. In the United States, where there is or might be at all times full employment for labor, its prices have been generally remunerating, opening to every one a prospect for wealth, competence and happiness. How then could Iron be made with such labor to compete against—the labor of Europe?

The cost of transportation from our iron regions to the seaboard, has equaled the cost of carriage from England to our Atlantic cities, the mines of England being almost on her coast. Such is a condensed statement of the past history of the manufacture of Pig Iron in the United States. How, therefore, can we look for success, where skill, capital, the policy of the Government, the character of the iron, the labor and cost of transportation have been against us? Let us rather wonder that even a few of the many pioneers in this great interest, have succeeded in their enterprise.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.... *Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

SATURDAY, July 14—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are without essential change. The Inspection Warehouse contained to-day, 193 bbls. Pearls, and 1,027 bbls. Pots, together 1,220 bbls.

COFFEE—We have nothing new to notice in this line. The day's sales embrace 130 bags Laguayra and Maracaibo, at 10⅞c.@11¼c.; 300 Rio, at 9⅝c.@10⅛c., and a parcel of Jamaica on private terms.

COTTON—Continues active and buoyant within the annexed range:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.&Texas.
Ordinary, ℘ lb	9¼	9¼	9¼	9½
Middling	11	11	11⅛	11⅛
Middling Fair	11⅞	11⅞	12	12⅛
Fair	12¼	12½	13	13¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are, as previously reported, somewhat unsettled. Common qualities being partially neglected and on the decline; while a fair home inquiry exists for the medium and better grades, chiefly the former, at pretty firm prices. The day's sales add up 6,000 bbls., within the subjoined range:

Inferior State	$8 31¼@ 8 37½
Ordinary State	8 37½@ 8 50
Straight State	8 50 @ 8 68¾
Favorite and Extra State	8 68@ 9 00
Mixed Western	9 12½@ 9 25
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	9 25 @ 9 50
Fancy Michigan	9 50 @ 9 75
Common to good Ohio	9 12½@ 9 50
Fancy Ohio	9 50 @ 9 75
Extra Ohio	9 75 @12 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 50 @10 25
Fancy Genesee	9 00 @ 9 50
Extra Genesee	10 00 @12 75

Besides the above, some contracts were settled by the delivery of Flour, bought for the purpose at current rates. Canadian is rare and needed. 900 bbls common to extra brought $10 12½@$11 12½ ℘ bbl. Southern is essentially the same—there having been but 1,000 bbls. disposed of at $10 12½@$12 for low mixed to extra brands ℘ bbl. Rye Flour is moderately inquired for, including fine and superfine, in lots, at $7 37½@$8 87½ ℘ bbl. Corn Meal continues in slack request at $4 75 for Pennsylvania, $4 87½ for Jersey, and $5 25 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.

FRUIT—The market remains quiet, but as there is a smaller stock therein, factors are extremely firm for most kinds.

GRAIN—Wheat continues in poor supply and fair request, with sales for the day of 1,200 bushels New Southern Red, to arrive next week, at an unpublished price, and a few small lots of Upper Lake do. part at $2 10 ℘ bushel. Rye is inactive and languid; 1,000 bushels were procured to-day at $1 43@$1 45, chiefly at the former rate. Barley and Barley Malt are still *unaltered. State* and Western Oats are plenty, and retailing only at 61c.@65c. ℘ bushel. Corn is in good demand, but being *freely offered, it is tending downwards.* The day's sales do not exceed 74,000 bushels, making inferior to strictly prime Western mixed at 89c.@91c. ℘ bushel.

HAY—There were 300 bales River sold at old figures.

HIDES—Mr. HULL informs us that the Hide market has assumed a firmer aspect this week: with moderate receipts and a good demand, prices have advanced fully 1c. ℘ lb on most descriptions, and the stock has somewhat diminished. Although the stock in first hands foots up over 100,000 Hides, there are not more than 12,000 offered, even at the present advance, holders preferring to store their Hides, anticipating an active demand and better prices during the coming Autumn. Excepting 6,000 Porto Cabello, which were sold in Philadelphia for this market, and 2,400 Buenos Ayres from stores, the transactions have been chiefly in Hides afloat, as most of those in store are held above the market. It is not the season to expect a very brisk demand, and should the receipts be large for a few weeks to come, and importers manifest a disposition to force their Hides upon the market, a reaction would certainly take place. Receipts during the week are 25,946 Hides: 19,450 from foreign ports as follows: 17,546 Orinoco, ex. Ceara; 800 African, ex. *Dolphin*; 860 West Indies; 213 Tampico, and about 100 from other ports in small parcels—and 6,487 coastwise, most of which were dealers' purchases in neighboring ports. Sales comprise 12,240 Dry Orinoco 20@21 lbs. at 19c., six months, usual selection; 2,400 Dry Buenos Ayres 21½ lbs., at 23c. supposed, six [illegible]; 2,687 Dry Vera Cruz 18 lbs., at 17c., six months, usual selection; 1,055 Dry Vera Cruz 18 lbs., at 16½c., six months, usual selection; 1,000 Dry Matamoros 22 lbs., at 17c., six months, usual selection; 800 Dry Gambia 9 lbs., at 15½c. cash, less discount, usual selection; 2,260 Dry Port-au-Platte 16 lbs. at 15c., six months, rejecting bad damaged; 500 Dry Porto Cabello 22 lbs., at 16c., six months, rejecting bad damaged; 453 Dry Texas 23 lbs., at 14c., six months, rejecting bad damaged; 2,600 Dry and Dry Salted Western and Texas 22 lbs., at 15c., six months, rejecting bad damaged; 500 Dry Maracaibo 22 lbs., at 16c., six months, rejecting bad damaged; 1,500 Dry Savanilla 22 lbs., at 14c., six months, rejecting bad damaged; 174 Dry Charleston 18 lbs., at 14c., cash, rejecting bad damaged; 700 Dry Southern 18@16 lbs., at 12½c.@13c., cash, rejecting bad damaged; 307 Dry Texas 26 lbs., at 17½c., six months, as they run; 350 Dry Laguira 26 lbs., at 15c., six months, as they run; 166 Dry Salted Trinidad 26 lbs., at 13c., six months, as they run; and 6,000 Dry Porto Cabello (in Philadelphia) 24 lbs., at 16½c., six months, rejecting water damaged, delivered here. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 113,250, as follows: 13,400 Dry Buenos Ayres, 54,500 Dry Rio Grande, 30,000 Dry Orinoco, 800 Dry Porto Cabello and Barcelona, 1,250 Dry African, 6,400 Dry Matamoros, &c., — Dry Savanilla, 700 Dry San Juan, — Dry Maranham, — Dry Vera Cruz, 1,750 Dry Chagres, 1,200 Dry Southern and Texas, 2,000 Dry West India, — Dry California, 1,750 Salted Buenos Ayres. Expected to arrive shortly at this port, the *Fairy*, from Rio Grande, with 6,000 Hides; *Moses Taylor*, from Buenos Ayres, with 5,000 Hides; *St. Mary*, from Porto Cabello, with 2,000 Hides; *Clara Borges*, from Porto Cabello, with 1,500 Hides, and others.

HOPS—Are in reduced supply and selling slowly at 25c.@27c. for good to prime, of last year's growth, ℘ lb.

IRON—The market for this article is without any noticeable change.

LATH—Eastern seem in rather better request at $1 50 cash, ℘ thousand.

LEAD—Is inactive, but pretty firmly held.

LEATHER—Mr. HULL says that this week's receipts, as well as the sales, have been large. The unexpected heavy demand, as well as the animation and advance in the Hide market, has imparted considerable firmness to the market. Most of the dealers look for higher prices next Fall, as there is every prospect of a scarcity in the Leather market and the manufacturers anticipate a good demand. The sales this week are about equal to the sales for the month of July, 1854, and the stock is much reduced, most of that is a very inferior article. The receipts this week have been 70,300 sides hemlock and 3,200 oak, with sales of 76,000 hemlock and 5,100 oak, leaving on hand 38,300 sides of the former, and 16,000 of the latter. We quote: Oak Slaughter and salted, good light 25c.@28c.; do. middle, 25c.@28c.; do. heavy, 25c.@28c.; do. Spanish, all weights, 27c.@26c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., light, 20c.@20½c.; do. middle, 21c.@23c.; do. heavy, 19c.@20c.; do. Orinoco, &c., light, 17½c.@19½c.; do. middle, 19c.@20c.; do. heavy, 17c.@18c.; do. B. A. damaged, all weights, 16c.@18c.; do. poor, 10c.@12c.; do. slaughter, in rough, 23c.@24c., on six months' credit.

LIME—Rockland has not varied in demand or value.

MOLASSES—Is in fair request at full rates,—with sales, in lots, of 270 bbls. New Orleans at 29c.@32c.; and some Cuba at previous figures.

NAVAL STORES—The demand for all kinds is moderate at unchanged prices. The market is not quite so well supplied.

OILS—Whale, Sperm and Olive appear as last noticed. Linseed is even more sought after at 86c.@87c.—but is, in many instances, held for considerably higher prices, which checks transactions. Lard Oil is unaltered.

PROVISIONS—Pork is improving in demand and value. The day's movements reach 1,650 bbls. at $19 75@$20, for new Mess; $16 50 for do. Prime; and $19 50 for old Mess, ℘ bbl. Cut Meats rule dull and heavy. 125 pkgs. brought but 9½c.@10c. for Hams, and 7½c.@7¾c. for Shoulders, ℘ lb. Lard continues languid, sales having been made to-day of 350 bbls. and tcs. fair to Prime, at 10½c.@10⅝c. ℘ lb. Beef is still in fair demand at full rates; 200 bbls. were disposed of during the day at $9 75@$10 25 for Prime; $11@$13 for Country Mess; $16 for repacked Mess, and $17 for extra do., ℘ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is dull and heavy within a range of from $25@$26 ℘ tc. Beef Hams are rather inactive and languid at from $15@$17 50 ℘ bbl.; 200 bbls. sold within the range. Butter is obtainable at 12c.@17c. for Ohio; 16c.@20c. for ordinary to good State, and 21c.@23c. for choice do., ℘ lb. Cheese sells slowly at from 6c.@9c. ℘ lb.

RICE—Is apparently unaltered, being quiet, but firm, with a rather small amount offering.

SKINS—Mr. HULL sums up this week's business thus: "GOAT—The market is without animation, and I can only notice a sale of 30 bales Curacoa. The recent arrivals, when landed, will probably cause more activity in the market. DEER—The sales this week have been large, embracing all the Foreign and a large parcel of Western, leaving the stock in first hands reduced. I noticed sales of 64 bales Angostura at 43½c.@44c. ℘ lb., the entire Arkansas collection, 30,000 lbs., to a dealer on private terms; 3,300 lbs. White River, (Arkansas) at 23c.; 6,600 lbs. Honduras at about 46c.; 3,000 lbs. Missouri at 35c., 300 lbs. Mexican at 36c., all cash."

SUGARS—The market is pretty active, but being better supplied, it is not quite so buoyant. Sales have transpired since our last of about 1,100 hhds. mainly Cuba at 5¼c.@6½c., the bulk @ 5¾c.@6c., but including some New-Orleans at 5½c.@6c., and Porto Rico at 6½c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW—We heard that 10,000 lbs. prime brought full previous rates.

WHISKY—There were sold 160 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 41c.@41½c., and 100 hhds. Drudge at 40c.; the latter four months' credit, ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Continued about the same, with only very moderate engagements, mainly for English ports, at previous figures. The latest charters have been: A ship from Shediac to east coast England, Deals, at £4 5s; one from St. John, N. B., to Liverpool, £3 13s.; a brig to Cadiz, light Pipe Staves, $20; one, 200 tons, to Gibraltar, Malaga and back, about $3,000; a bark from Norfolk to Porto Rico, Hhd. Staves, $11; a brig from Norfolk to Demerara, Hhd. Staves, $14—(afterwards cancelled); one to Sagua and back, Sugar, $6, and Molasses $3 50; one, 190 tons, to Nuevitas and back, $1,000; a brig to Constantinople, and a bark, a brig, and two schrs. to Malaga and back, on private terms.

☞ WM. SMITH, Esq., has become sole proprietor and editor of the Cincinnati *Price Current*, having purchased the interest therein of his brother, RICHARD SMITH, Esq., who surrenders his connection with the *Price Current*, in order to devote his whole time and ability to the Cincinnati Gazette. We have known Mr. R. SMITH for a number of years, and can bear witness to the ability with which he has conducted his useful commercial journal. Mr. WM. SMITH, in assuming the management of the *Price Current*, brings to it an experience of several years, which will enable him to maintain the character of his commercial journal.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Saturday—First Board*—$5,000 City 6s, '73, 98½; $13,200 City Railroad 6s, 96½; $2,000 do. 94½; $5,000 Allegheny Co. 6s, 74½; $1,000 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s, '83, 86½; $2,000 Long Island Railroad 6s, 81; 25 Pennsylvania Railroad, 44½; 100 Morris Canal, 15; 4 Reading Railroad, 47½; 415 do. C. & P., 47⅝; 6 North Penn. Railroad, 10½; 25 Beaver Meadow Railroad, 61½; 7 New Orleans Gas, 111; 5 Lehigh Scrip, 60¼; 4 Girard Bank, 13; 7 Bank of Pennsylvania, 119; 10 Mechanics' Bank, 29½.

Between Boards—$1,000 Reading Railroad 6s, '70, 86½.

Second Board—$500 City 6s, 94½; $7,000 Alleg. Co. 6s, (Connell,) 73½; $3,000 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s, '83, 86½.

After Board—$200 Reading Railroad, 47⅝.

Closing Prices—United States 6s, '68, 119; Philadelphia 6s, 94½@98½; Pennsylvania 5s, 89½@90; Reading Railroad, 47⅝@47¾; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, 86@86½; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '86, 80@80½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 44@44½; Morris Canal, 14¾@15; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 74@77; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 21@21½; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 31@31½; Long Island Railroad, 10@10½; Vicksburg Railroad, 8@9; Girard Bank, 12@13; Lehigh Zinc, 2@2½; Union Canal, 1@1½; New-Creek, 2@2½.

INSURANCE.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL $200,000.
Office, No. 6 Broad-street, New-York.

THIS COMPANY INSURES ALL KINDS OF BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MERCHANDISE, VESSELS IN PORT AND OTHER PROPERTY AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.

DIRECTORS.
GEORGE S. DOUGHTY, President.
EUGENE PLUNKETT, Vice President.

Jacob Little,	R. F. Carman,	M. O. Roberts,
A. C. Kingsland,	Alfred Plunkett,	Joannes Gourd,
John R. Peters,	John Garcia,	L. F. Lahens,
Ramsay Crooks,	Daniel Richards,	S. J. Pardessus,
Henry L. Pierson,	G. W. Burnham,	Edmund [illegible],
F. De Peyster,	Wm. H. Johnson,	Geo. B. Morewood,
E. K. Collins,	Henry L. Hoguet,	J. T. B. Maxwell,
Austin S. Tuttle,	A. Van Santvoord,	Solomon Banta,
W. A. S. Van Duzer,	C. F. Lindsley,	Robert Hogan,
Jos. F. Bridges,	Hiram Anderson,	Waldo Hutchins,
Philip W. Engs,	J. D. Mills,	Charles B. Hart,
David S. Mills,	Howard C. Cady,	John J. Astor, Jr.
James Myers,	Frederick Pentz,	

HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, June 22, 1855.

AT AN ELECTION held by this Company on the 19th June inst., the following gentlemen were chosen as Directors for the ensuing year:

John W. Lewis,	Gaylord B. Hubbell,	Freeman Campbell,
Richard Varick,	Lyman Chapin,	Cornelius Stephens,
Simon Shindler,	Edward D. Nelson,	James S. Lewis,
John P. Yelverton,	Gideon De Angelis,	James S. Brouwer,
Christopher Gwyer,	Jotham C. Meeker,	Wm. D. Washburn,
Solomon Banta,	Charles Crane,	Peter R. Christie,
Mortimer Brown,	Wm. M. Wilson,	George Warner,
John Moneypenny,	George D. Cragin,	Abraham Leggett,
Matthias Clark,	Samuel Birdsall,	D. Jackson Steward,
Edward L. Lynch,	David D. Crane,	Thomas Williams,
Edward F. Clark,	William Moir,	Phillip J. Rosevelt,
Alfred Barmore,	Charles H. McIntire,	

At a meeting of the Board held this day, RICHARD VARICK, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

TONTINE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Office, No. 12 Wall-street, Branch Office, No. 1 Avenue D. This Company organized under the General Insurance Law of 1853, with a Cash Capital of $200,000, offers to insure Dwelling-houses, Merchandise, Household Furniture, and other property, against loss or damage by fire, on terms as favorable as those of any similar institution. All Losses promptly adjusted and paid. DIRECTORS.

James Pirsson,	Wm. F. Duryee,	Thomas Havilan,
Samuel Jessup,	John B. Reynolds,	Daniel E. Taylor,
Jeremiah G. Lugar,	George C. Lugar,	Andrew J. Case,
Crom. T. White,	F. W. Geissenhainer, Jr.,	J. Wade Wilson,
E. H. Himbark,		David S. Holmes,
George Read,	James H. Quick,	

J. WILSON FREEBORN, Sec. JAMES PIRSSON, Pres't.

KNICKERBOCKER LIFE INSURANCE CO. No. 17 William-st., New-York. CAPITAL ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, deposited with the Comptroller of the State, thus affording permanent security to the insured—is now prepared to take risks and issue policies on lives, on as liberal terms as any other Company in the City or country.
ERASTUS LYMAN, President.
STEPHEN C. WHEELER, Secretary.
D. MEREDITH REESE, M. D. Medical Examiner, No. 381 Broadway, who attends at the office every day at noon, and will visit applicants at their houses and places of business if desired.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—CASH CAPITAL $250,000. OFFICE No. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK. This Company insures Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, Vessels in Port and their Cargoes, and other Property, against Loss or Damage by FIRE, and the Risks of Inland Navigation, at current rates. CALEB BARSTOW, President. RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. CASH CAPITAL $150,000, WITH A SURPLUS. OFFICES. No. 22 William-st., and No. 173 Canal-st. Property generally insured against loss and damage by fire. RICHARD VARICK, President. W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Offices No. 2 Wall-st. and 308 Greenwich-st. Cash Capital $200,000, with a surplus. Insures buildings, merchandise, furniture, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other property, against loss or damage by fire. MARTIN L. CROWELL, Sec. MASON THOMSON, Pres.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, July 6, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to G. W. WESLEY, an individual Banker, (the Hartford Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to said Banker will be given up.
jy10'54-law3yM D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d-av. corner of 9th st., for the benefit of all classes of persons. Deposits made in this Bank on or before the 10th inst. will bear interest from the 1st July. Six per cent interest allowed on sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on sums over $500.
Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANK.—Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks and others, No. 516 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
Interest on deposits made on or before the 14th July will bear interest as if made before the 1st inst.
Bank open DAILY, from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7 o'clock. By order of the Trustees.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich.—Open daily from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
WM. M. PULLIS, M. D. VAN PELT, Vice-Presidents.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ZINC PAINTS.

PURE ZINC PAINTS.
HENRY AITKEN & CO.,
AGENTS OF THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY,
No. 195 Washington st., N. Y.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body, and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.
JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 28 Water-st.

PURE ZINC PAINTS.—THE PASSAIC MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY having recently erected extensive works in Jersey City for the manufacture of Dry White Zinc and White and Colored Zinc Paints, are prepared to execute orders. Their White Zinc is superior to any other of American manufacture, and compares favorably with the best quality of French. For sale on favorable terms by the Company's Agents.
MANNING & SQUIER, No. 54 Cortlandt-st.

THE UNITED STATES MECHANICAL STREET CLEANING COMPANY—Are now prepared to contract with corporations, contractors, turnpike or plank road companies, for cleaning streets and highways of every description by the year, month, or mile, in any part of the United States. The system of sweeping and cleaning adopted by this Company, together with their sweeping and cleaning apparatus, has received the highest commendations from the press and authorities of every city where they have operated—the merits of the machines being not only valuable as efficient street cleaners, but as preservatives of the street surface, particularly so on cobble-stone pavements and macadamized roads. In this respect they receive the testimony of every civil engineer who witnesses their construction and mode of operation. In cities and large towns they simplify the whole system of cleaning, enabling the authorities to have any street or streets cleaned in a thorough manner in a few hours. For particulars address SMITH, SECKER & CO., No. 333 Broadway, New-York, No. 110 South Front-st., Philadelphia.

ADIRONDAC PIG IRON.—For car wheels and malleable purposes—for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., corner of Platt-st., agent of the Adirondac Iron Company.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 107 Chambers st.—NEW-YORK, June, 1855.—At a meeting of the Trustees, it was resolved that under the provisions of the by-laws, an interest be and hereby is declared for the six months ending the 1st July next, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all sums amounting to $5 and under $500, and at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and upwards, payable on and after the third Monday of July next.

Also, that an extra dividend be now declared for July next, being in addition and precisely equal in amount to the usual half yearly interest allowed to depositors at that period; such extra interest or dividend to be calculated on the same principle and made payable to depositors, or passed to their credit, at the same time with the said July interest.

Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.
JAS. D. P. OGDEN, Secretary.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS—No. 516 BROADWAY. Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. July 12, 1855.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY—Pursuant to the By-Laws, declared an interest for the six months ending 30th June inst., at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums amounting to $5 and not over $500, and at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. on all sums over $500, payable on and after MONDAY, 16th July. The interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.

The Bank is open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock. By order of the Trustees.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are informed that the semi-annual dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months before the 1st July next, will be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, July 16.

Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.

Bank open for business MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from 5 to 7 P. M.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK—No. 73 Sixth-avenue, corner Waverley-place.—July Interest for 1855.—Depositors are hereby notified that the Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto of $500 and under; and upon all sums above $500 entitled thereto, at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, payable at the Bank, during Bank hours on and after Monday the 16th inst. Interest not called for, is carried to the credit of Depositors as principal. Bank open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 P. M. and from 5 to 7 P. M. By order of the Board.
WILLIAM MANDEVILLE, President.
W. B. VERMILYE, JOHN RANDALL, Secretaries.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS—Have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 30th June, as follows: On sums of $500 and under, at the rate of 6 per cent per annum; and on sums exceeding $500, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable on and after Monday, 16th inst. All interest will be credited to depositors as principal.
WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary. P. PERIT, President.
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1855.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of five per cent. from the net earnings of the Company, to the 31st of May last, to be paid to the stockholders in the main line, standing on the books of the Company on the 28th June.

Payment to be made on the bonds of the Company, payable on the 1st of July, 1855, with interest semi-annually at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, in the City of New-York.

Stockholders on the New-York books will receive their dividend at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company in New-York, on and after the 1st of August.
Signed, E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION R. R. CO., CHICAGO, July 10, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY that a dividend of five per cent. has been declared from the earnings of said Road for the six months ending July 31, 1855, payable on the 1st day of August next, at the office of the Company in Chicago. Dividends due to Eastern Stockholders will, when requested, be remitted by drafts on New-York, less current rates of Exchange, at the risk of the owners, as heretofore.

The transfer books at this office will be closed on the 21st inst., and reopened on the 1st day of August next.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK—Corner South 2d and 4th sts.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upwards, that shall have been deposited three months on the first day of July next, will be paid to depositors on or after MONDAY, July 16. Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of July will draw interest from the 1st. The funds of this Institution are securely invested in Bonds and Mortgages on property worth double the amount loaned, and in City and County Bonds. The Bank is open for business daily, (Sundays and holidays excepted,) from 2 to 5 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM WALL, President.
GEORGE RICARD, NATHANIEL BRIGGS, Vice Presidents.
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren st.—This Institution has declared a semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per cent. per annum on all amounts entitled thereto for the last six months, payable on and after the 16th instant. All interest not called for will draw interest as principal. All deposits made on or before 10th inst. will draw interest from the 1st. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 4 to 7 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
WM. M. PULLIS, E. D. VAN PELT, Vice Presidents.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are informed that a Semi-Annual Dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under and five per cent. on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months, will be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, July 16.

Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of Depositors as principal.

The Bank is open for business daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. at No. 51 Chambers-st., cor. of Broadway. JOSEPH STUART, President.
JOHN MANNING, Comptroller.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st., N. Y., 12th July, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company have declared a dividend of five per cent. from their earnings of last six months, ending 30th ult., payable in cash on and after 16th; viz: On all stock registered on the books of the agency in this City, at the office of Messrs ATWOOD & CO., No. 6 Wall-st.; on all other at the office of the Company in Milwaukee. The transfer books will remain closed until 16th inst. Per order of Board of Directors. JOHN CATLIN, President.

DIVIDEND.—BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway, (entrance on Park-place.)—Depositors are notified that the usual semi-annual dividend on all amounts entitled thereto, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, on sums not exceeding $500, and 5 per cent. per annum on all sums over $500, will be paid on and after Monday, the 16th inst. Interest not called for will draw interest as principal. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 7 P. M.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

DIVIDEND.—THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—office No. 61 Wall-st. and 3d-av. cor 9th-st., (Bible House.) The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of 5 per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at the office, 3d av. cor 9th st. The Transfer Book will be closed from the 20th inst., until that date. By order of the Board.
WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1855.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 6 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, June 28, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a regular semi-annual dividend of five per cent. payable on and after Monday next, the 2d day of July, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, June 28, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. payable on and after the 2d day of July next, until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

SOUTHERN BANK, NEW ORLEANS, June 26, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of four per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable here on the 9th of July, and to the Northern Stockholders at the Bank of America, New-York, on the 17th July next. J. L. WILRAY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 10 Barclay-st., corner College-place, New-York, July 6, 1855.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. payable on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, No. 6 Broad-street, New-York, July 5, 1855.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS—Have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on and after the 9th inst. The transfer books will be closed until after that date. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Sec'y.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 29 Wall-st.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 16th inst. The Transfer Books are closed until that date.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 6 Broad st., New-York, July 3, 1855.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT., payable to the stockholders on and after the 9th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of eight per cent., payable on and after the 9th inst. The transfer book will be closed until that date.
J. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 65 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, June 28, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of (5) five per cent., for the six months terminating the 30th inst., payable at the Office of the Company on and after the 2d day of July next.
JOHN HAMES, Secretary.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD BOND INTEREST.—The interest on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company due Aug. 1, will be paid at the Treasurer's Office. The Transfer Books will be closed on and after July 20 until the day of payment.
J. T. DAVENPORT, Treasurer.

AMERICAN PLATE GLASS COMPANY—FACTORY, WILLIAMSBURG, L. I.—Are now prepared to execute orders for ROUGH PLATE GLASS, suitable for FLOORS, SKY-LIGHTS, VAULT and DECK LIGHTS. Prompt attention will be given to orders left at their office, No. 463 Broadway, or their agent, J. E. PLATT, 20 Murray-st.

HUDSON PIG IRON FOR FOUNDRY AND PUDDLING.—300 No. 1 extra is free and soft and very superior for all purposes for which Scotch is used. For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., corner of Platt-st., Agent Hudson Iron Company.

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible] COAL COMPANY.—TRUSTEE'S SALE OF COAL, COAL WORKS, LANDS, BUILDINGS, RAILROAD, EQUIPMENTS, &c.—By virtue and in pursuance of [illegible] the CHARTIERS COAL COMPANY [illegible] I will expose to sale by Public Auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the CITY OF NEW-YORK, on the SECOND DAY of AUGUST [illegible] the ESTATE, PROPERTY and FRANCHISES [illegible] the County of Allegheny [illegible] Chartiers Creek [illegible] Chartiers Coal Company's Railroad, extending from the Ohio River to said Village of Remington [illegible] Mines and Coal Works, including two Locomotive Engines [illegible] Pit Cars, Tracks, Tools, Implements, Fixtures, Materials and Machinery, and also all the Franchises, Rights and Privileges of the said Company and Corporation.

J. F. D. LANIER, Trustee.

PUBLIC SALE OF THE MAIN LINE OF PUBLIC WORKS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Notice is hereby given, that by authority of an act of Assembly of Pennsylvania, approved May 8, 1855, will be exposed to public sale at the Merchants' Exchange in the city of Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, July 31, 1855, at 7½ o'clock P. M., the whole main line of the Public Works between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, consisting of the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, the Allegheny Portage Railroad, including the new road to avoid the inclined planes, the Eastern division of the Pennsylvania Canal from Columbia to the Junction [illegible] Pittsburg, and including also the Bridge over the Susquehanna at Duncan's Island [illegible] of the Commonwealth at Harrisburg.

JAS. POLLOCK, Governor of Pennsylvania.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Harrisburg, May 9, 1855.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE OF SUBSTANTIAL AND ELEGANT SOLID ROSEWOOD, MAHOGANY, WALNUT AND MAPLE FURNITURE.—Will take place without any postponement, TO-MORROW (Tuesday) MORNING, July 17, at 10½ o'clock, from the large five-story residence, No. 16 Warren-st., near College-place [illegible]

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT.—ROBERT CHESEBROUGH against WILLIAM THOMPSON et al.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, I will expose to sale on the 9th day of August, 1855, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, by E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer, all that certain lot of land, with the buildings thereon erected [illegible] —Dated New-York, June 6, 1855.

JOHN ORSER, Sheriff.

R. J. CHESEBROUGH, Plaintiff's Attorney.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, July 16, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$12,000 Great Western Railroad (Ill.) 1st Mortgage 10 per cent. Bonds	$1,000 each
$5,000 Flushing Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds	$1,000 each
$4,000 Virginia State 6 per cent. Bonds	$1,000 each
$5,000 Missouri State Bonds of 1855	$1,000 each
$100,000 Louisiana State 6 per cent. Bonds	[illegible]
$5,000 Pittsburg City 6 per cent. Bonds	$1,000 each
$1,000 City of [illegible] Bond	
$7,000 1 Certificate of the Breckenridge Cannel Coal Company	
$[illegible] Chicago and Mississippi 10 per cent. Income Bonds	$500 each
[illegible] shares Little Miami Railroad	$50 each
[illegible] shares Commonwealth Insurance Company	[illegible]
[illegible] shares Park Insurance Company	[illegible]
[illegible] shares Hampshire Coal Company	[illegible]
[illegible] shares Union India Rubber Company	[illegible]
[illegible] shares Wall Grove Copper and Gold Min. Co.	[illegible]
[illegible] shares New-York Bay Cemetery Company	[illegible]

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 2 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale on Thursday, July 19.

I. BERNSTEIN, Auctioneer.

BY PECARE, BERNSTEIN & PHILLIPS.—No. 31 Liberty-st.—on MONDAY, July 16, 1855, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange [illegible] Upper Morrisiana village [illegible] For maps and particulars apply to the Auctioneers, No. 31 Liberty-st.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

GROCERIES, CROCKERY WARE, RAISINS, CIGARS, SOAP.—TUESDAY, July 17, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 67 Dey-st., corner Greenwich [illegible]

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR.—TUESDAY, July 17, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 112 Nassau-st.—Mortgage sale of costly new and second-hand parlor, chamber, library, drawing-room and basement furniture. Also, eight rosewood piano-fortes. Sale positive. For particulars see Herald and Courier.

ROBERT S. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS.—Mortgage sale of a handsome and docile bay mare [illegible] THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 12 o'clock, in front of our auction store No. 39 Nassau-st.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, July 17, at 2½ o'clock, P. M., at No. 88 Navy, near Concord-st., Brooklyn, household furniture, carpets, oil cloths, mahogany sofa, mahogany and other chairs, bedsteads, cook stove, &c. &c. Also, a new brick [illegible] ladder, lot of lumber, &c.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL TO-MORROW (Tuesday) at 10½ o'clock, at store No. [illegible] Broadway, corner of Duane-st., a large [illegible] rosewood, walnut, mahogany [illegible] oil paintings, china and silver-plated ware, table cutlery, &c.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO.—REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEERS, No. 7 Broad-st., will give [illegible] Real Estate appraised on favorable terms.

PECARE, BERNSTEIN & PHILLIPS, REAL ESTATE AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, No. 31 Liberty-st., one door from Nassau-st. [illegible]

AT THE BAZAAR, NO. 31 CROSBY-ST.—Will be sold at auction every MONDAY and WEDNESDAY, horses, carriages, harness, saddles, &c., commencing at 12 o'clock.

JOHN H. GATFIELD, Proprietor.

FINANCIAL.

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, No. 11 Nassau-st., New-York, issue FOREIGN CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following Cities: [illegible]

ALSO, CREDITS FOR INDIA AND CHINA ON THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION OF LONDON. Branches and Agencies at Canton, Shanghai, Calcutta, Hong Kong, Bombay, Madras, Singapore.

CREDITS FOR AUSTRALIA ON THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES OF LONDON. Branches and Agencies at [illegible] Hunter River. [illegible] Moreton Bay. Victoria Branches: Melbourne, Geelong, Kyneton, Castlemaine, [illegible] Ballarat, Sandhurst Agency, Bendigo, Ovens Agency.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Rue De La Paix, Paris—GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following cities: [illegible]

Office in New-York—No. 8 Wall-st. Bills on Paris at short or 60 days sight, for sale in sums to suit.

THE AMERICAN-EUROPEAN JOINT STOCK EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE COMPANY, No. 72 Broadway, New-York—Capital Stock, $250,000.—This Company have purchased the European Expresses of Messrs. Livingston, Wells & Co., Wells, Fargo & Co., and Edwards, Sandford & Co., and are prepared to forward parcels, packages, merchandise, valuable articles and treasure to all the principal cities of Europe, to transact all Custom-House business with unequaled dispatch, in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, to furnish Bills of Exchange in sums to suit purchasers, and Letters of Credit on all the principal cities of Great Britain and the Continent, and to execute abroad commissions of every description.

Packages for Europe can be forwarded by all the Express lines of the United States and the Canadas. Bills of Exchange of the Company on the principal cities of Europe can be purchased of agents in all the principal towns and cities of the United States and the Canadas.

FOREIGN OFFICES—London, Liverpool, Paris, Havre, Bremen, Antwerp, and Leipsic.

H. S. LANSING, Manager.

KISSAM & TAYLOR—No. 28 Wall-st. National Bank Building. Notes and drafts payable in the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canadas collected, and prompt returns given. We send proceeds to our customers immediately on receipt of advice of payment. Circulars exhibiting the charges and all necessary information, can be obtained at our office.

E. P. KISSAM, Formerly Paying Teller in the Bank of America.

W. B. TAYLOR, Jr.

REFERENCES: Bank of America, Leather Manufacturers' Bank, National Bank, Shoe and Leather Bank.

HARLEM GAS-LIGHT COMPANY.—The Harlem Gas-Light Company having procured from the Corporation of the City of New-York a grant to lay pipes through all the streets and avenues, in all that part of the said City lying north of the centre line of 79th-st., for the purpose of supplying gas-light in that portion of the City, and having commenced operations in constructing the necessary apparatus and buildings, hereby give notice that books for subscription for $150,000 of the capital stock said Company will be opened on Tuesday the 10th day of July inst., and remain open for one week at the office of BURR WAKEMAN, Esq., the President of said Company, No. 17 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., corner Hanover-st.

HENRY P. McGOWN.

DRAFTS ON ENGLAND, IRELAND, AND SCOTLAND.—We draw on UNION BANK of LONDON, NATIONAL BANK of SCOTLAND, BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND. Payable at sight, in sums from £1 upwards.

TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st., N. Y.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against HILAND B. WEEKS, Builder, must present the same at No. 58 [illegible]-st., corner of 11th-st.

D. C. WEEKS, W. J. BARNES, Assignees.

JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st., over Bank of North America, makes cash advances upon vessels of every grade, (whether at sea or in port,) upon flour, grain, provisions and other merchandise, and upon all Bank, Railroad, and Fire Insurance Stocks.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED—By TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

MEIGS & GREENLEAF—Office, No. 23 William-st. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold strictly on commission.

GEORGE MANLEY—STOCK BROKER, No. 18 William-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOS.—The largest assortment of Pianos in the United States. Prices less than can be had elsewhere. Sole Agency for T. Gilbert & Co.'s Pianos, with or without the Æolian; Hallett & Cumston's, Woodward & Brown, and Jacob Chickering's Boston Pianos, and the only house where may be had the HORACE WATERS' celebrated modern improved Pianos, with over strings and improved action. Each Piano guaranteed to give entire satisfaction, or purchase-money refunded. Pianos to rent, and rent allowed on purchase. Pianos for sale on monthly payments. Second-hand Pianos for sale at great bargains. Sole Agency for H. D. & H. W. Smith's Melodeons, tuned in equal temperament.

HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

ATTENTION PIANO PURCHASERS.—The ST. NICHOLAS PIANO ESTABLISHMENT have now on hand a very large assortment of Cheap Piano Fortes Second-hand Pianos from $50 to $150 each. New instruments from $150 to $1,000; all instruments are fully warranted in every respect. A. W. LADD & Co.'s Premium Boston Pianos with or without the Æolian. CARHART, NEEDHAM & Co.'s World Renowned Melodions. Also, the much admired Celestial or Double Octave Piano-Forte of our own manufacture.

Pianos and Melodions to let. Prices lower than any other establishments.

ELY & MUNGER, No. 519 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

McDONALD & BRO. would inform their patrons they will be ready in a few weeks to supply orders for their newly invented Diaphonic Pianos, and having at present a large assortment of the ordinary pianos, would sell them at cost. Also, a few second-hand pianos. Warerooms, Nos. 432 & 434 Broadway, cor. Howard-st.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES. Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON AND BRADBURYS respectfully invite attention to their piano fortes constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

REMOVAL.—BACON & RAVEN have, in consequence of the extension of Canal-st., removed their Piano Forte Wareroom to No. 135 Grand-st., one block east of Broadway. They offer their friends and the public, at their new place of business, an extensive assortment of Piano-Fortes, warranted in every respect.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 88 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y. These pianos received the first premium in competition with pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted. Prices moderate.

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 309 Centre-st.—Where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos in plain and ornamental cases, warranted to be unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

J. PIERSON & SON'S PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS, No. 745 Broadway, one door from Astor-place. An elegant assortment of new and second-hand pianos constantly on hand.

FURNITURE.

DESKS! DESKS!! DESKS!!!—Double and single standing desks from 3 to 9 feet; double and single sitting desks of every variety from 3 to 9 feet; office tables from 3 to 9 feet; office chairs and desk stools of every description at KNOX'S Desk Store, No. 50 Beekman-st.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Desks, chairs, settees, bookcases, blackboards, slates, &c., manufactured and for sale at the old establishment, No. 24 Grove-st., New-York. Orders sent to any part of the world. R. PATON. N. B.—Circulars forwarded on application as above.

H. J. FARRINGTON.—ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Purchasers in want of this new style of furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors, at the Manufactory and Warerooms, Nos. 48 and 50 Wooster-st.

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE at FACTORY PRICES. WARREN WARD, No. 144 Grand-st.

UNITED STATES RAILROAD CAR-BRAKE COMPANY.—No. 23 Beaver-st., New-York.—President, GOUVERNEUR MORRIS; Secretary and Treasurer, NORMAN S. WASHBURN; General Agent, WILLIAM G. CREAMER. Directors—GOUVERNEUR MORRIS, HENRY SHELDON, JOHN M. HOPKINS, WILLIAM NORRIS, WILLIAM G. CREAMER.

We now offer to Railroad Companies the cheapest, simplest and most efficient method of enabling the engineer of a locomotive to apply the brakes of a train of cars, that has ever been made. We have in our office a full sized model, showing the operation of this invention perfectly, to which we ask the attention of all persons interested in Railroads. [illegible] For circulars and other information apply at the office of the Company.

W. G. CREAMER, General Agent.

MEDICAL.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION.

By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One Hundred Edition (100,000) 18mo., pp. 250. (On fine paper, extra binding, $1.)

Every woman can here discover, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and cause of her complaint, and be spared much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice in respect to her situation, which she will find here. This book tells her what is the matter, and tells her what to do for it, in simple but chaste words, and such as she can understand.

Those suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, or from prolapsus uteri (falling of the womb), or fluor albus, will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration and relief.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Dayton, Ohio.

DAYTON, May 1, 1847.

Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU—*My Dear Sir*—My wife has been perceptibly sinking for some three years or more, in consequence of great anguish and suffering some months before and during confinement; every successive one more and more debilitated and prostrated her, putting her life in imminent danger, and which was on the last occasion despaired of. I supposed that this state of things was inevitable, and resigned myself to meet the worst. I heard your book highly spoken of, as containing some matters reaching my case. On its receipt and perusal I cannot express to you the relief it afforded my distressed mind, and the joy its pages imparted to my wife on learning that the great discovery of M. M. Desomeaux provided a remedy. It opened a prospect to me which I little conceived was possible. But for this one another year would have passed over my head in all human probability my wife would have been in her grave and my children left motherless.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; SHERMAN & CO., Astor-House, No. 1 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (Tribune Buildings, and at the Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, T. B. PETERSON, No. 102 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or to box No. 1,224 New-York Post-Office.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 100 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price, $1.

MARSH, OSVIS & CO., No. 130 Greenwich-st.; SCHIEFFLIN, BROS & CO., No. 170 William-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; C. V. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRELL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 41 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

SPECIAL MEDICAL NOTICE.—Mrs. CROCKER, Ladies' Physician—Office No. 330 Houston-st., second door west of Broadway. Ladies who are suffering from the many distressing complaints to which our sex is subject will find speedy and permanent relief by consulting Mrs. C., as she has paid particular attention to *uterine diseases* of every description. General weakness, dyspepsia, liver complaint, scrofula, &c., treated with skill. Also, attendance particularly on ladies in *confinement in New-York* and vicinity, so that they can secure the advantages of experience and at the same time the delicate attentions of their own sex.

P. S.—All letters addressed to Mrs. CROCKER, at her office, will receive prompt attention. Open from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.

EXTRA—LADIES READ THIS!—The Spanish Regulating Pill—being a safe, never failing, invaluable remedy for special irregularities, and other disease to which females are so frequently liable from exposure and neglect—justly deserving public attention. After years of experiment, labor and cost, this great remedy, thoroughly tested in hundreds of cases, needs no other recommendation but its own specific virtues. The Pills can only be procured at Mrs. CROCKER, No. 330 Houston-st.

FOR THE PILES.—Dr. UPHAM'S ELECTUARY, an internal remedy, is a certain cure for this distressing and dangerous complaint. For some of the most astonishing cures see pamphlets, to be had at the Doctor's medical office for consultation and advice, No. 387 4th-st., third door from the Bowery, between Bowery and Broadway.

CAUTION.—The public are cautioned against a counterfeit of my Electuary which has recently made its appearance in this City. The genuine has my signature on the outside wrapper, written by me with a pen. The counterfeit has a printed *fac simile* of my signature, and is very easily distinguished from the genuine. The counterfeit proves to be not only worthless but absolutely injurious. Be particular, therefore, and see that you get the genuine, which can be obtained at the proprietor's office, No. 387 4th-st., third door from the Bowery, between Bowery and Broadway, and of C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition, cloth, 345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 322 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, Dr. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 844 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day Book, N. Y. Courier, Dispatch and New-Brunswick Times.*

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES WHEN the treatment of other physicians and all other remedies fail. It is your only reliance for a thorough cure in certain diseases. No. 3 Division-st., the only place now so well known for the very many extraordinary cures it has performed, without diet, or hindrance from business, when all other remedies only drive the disease in the blood. $1 only. This secures the patient from secondary attacks, and is the only remedy on earth that does it. You will find this out by bitter experience, if you trust to any other medicine. It has cured thousands of cases that never would have been cured without it. Dr. HUNTER restores people to health daily, who have been almost ruined by mercury and caustics by the humbugs.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 8 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practised by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

A PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—FOURTEENTH EDITION—262 pages, with plates. Price $1. Sold at Nos. 111 and 160 Nassau-st., No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) and by the author, JOS. RALPH, M. D., No. 542 Houston-st. Hours of consultation, from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M., and 4 to 9 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted.)

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS.

WE ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL ORDERS for the purchase and sale of LAND WARRANTS, IN LARGE AND SMALL QUANTITIES.

Our facilities for purchasing Warrants at first hands are not excelled.

All orders for the purchase of Warrants will be executed at THE SMALL COMMISSION OF ONE DOLLAR APIECE. Assignments will be rigidly scrutinized.

N. B. COBB & CO., Stock and Bond Brokers, No. 22 William-st., New-York.

REFERENCES—Bank of the Commonwealth, Ohio Life and Trust Company.

PROPOSALS.

TO PLUMBERS AND GAS FITTERS.—Separate sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until 3 o'clock P. M. of Saturday, the 28th inst., for the plumbing work and gas fitting required in the new school-house now building in 13th-st., near Broadway, in the XVth Ward. The plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the undersigned, No. 229 Broadway, corner of Barclay-st. By order of the Building Committee.

THOS. R. JACKSON, Architect.

NEW-YORK, July 14, 1855.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WELL-ESTABLISHED AND PROFITABLE BUSINESS FOR SALE.—The stock, fixtures, and four years' lease of a first-class Dry Goods store—size 25 x 80. Elegantly fitted up; plate-glass front, mahogany counters and drawers all round, and requiring a dollar's outlay, and situation unsurpassed in the City. The stock is light, fresh and seasonable, and the terms will be made accommodating. Communications from principals only will be attended to. Address D. & B., Times Office.

NEW PATENT SPECTACLES—For improving vision, and seeing near and distant objects through only one pair. Professor FRANKS, sole patentee and maker, No. 2 Park-row, New-York. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

FINE AND EXTRA FINE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 1 and 2 Jefferson Market.

RAILROADS.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.—The old reliable, shortest and quickest route to Cincinnati, Louisville, Columbus, Dayton, Springfield, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, Jeffersonville, Fort Wayne, &c., &c.—This route requires no comment, only false representations, paid newspaper puffs, or anonymous correspondence to commend it to the public.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT FROM MAY 7, 1855.

THREE TRAINS DAILY (Sundays excepted,) from the Station of the C. C. & C. Railroad, over the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, and the Little Miami, and Columbus and Xenia Railroads, for Cincinnati, Dayton, Xenia, &c., &c. By the Bellefontaine and Indianapolis Railroad from Galion for Bellefontaine, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, Jeffersonville, &c., &c. By the Ohio and Indiana Railroad, from Crestline, for Fort Wayne, &c.

TRAINS LEAVE CLEVELAND.

EXPRESS TRAIN at 7:30 A. M., connecting with the Morning Express Train from Buffalo, Dunkirk and Cleveland Railroad, and the Steamers CRESCENT CITY and QUEEN OF THE WEST, giving passengers ample time to breakfast at Cleveland. Reaching Columbus 12:30 P. M.; Cincinnati at 5 P. M.; Xenia at 2:40 P. M.; Dayton at 3:30 P. M.; Fort Wayne at 7 P. M.; Indianapolis at 5:20 P. M.

AFTERNOON TRAIN at 2:35, connecting with the Day Train from Buffalo and Dunkirk, giving passengers time for dinner at Cleveland.

LEAVING CINCINNATI at 1:30 A. M., connecting with the Morning Boats for Louisville, and trains on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad for the West.

NIGHT EXPRESS, 7:15 P. M., connecting with the Day Express from Buffalo and Dunkirk, giving passengers time for supper at Cleveland. Reaching Cincinnati at 7 A. M.; Xenia at 5:25; Dayton at 6:20, Indianapolis at 10 A. M.; Terre Haute at 5 P. M.

This route is so much shorter and quicker than any other that it gives passengers abundance of time at Cleveland for meals, and then reach Cincinnati to connect with the fast and splendid U. S. Mail Steamers and trains on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, for Louisville and all places down the Ohio River. Baggage checked from Buffalo and Dunkirk to Cincinnati. For through Tickets apply on board People's Line Steamers, or at Ticket Offices of the New-York and Erie, New-York Central and Hudson River Railroads.

WM. C. CLEMENT, Supt. L. M. & C. & X. R. R.

E. S. FLINT, Supt. C. C. & C. R. R.

A. L. HALL, General Eastern Agent.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE—COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE, AND CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS—Connecting with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findlay, Sandusky, &c.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—MONDAY, May 7, 1855.

EXPRESS MAIL—Leave Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland 2:45 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 8:45 P. M. train of M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 9 next morning, connecting with train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, reaching St. Louis at 11:30 P. M.

LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 P. M., Cleveland 5:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., reaching Toledo at 10:30 P. M., Chicago 9 A. M., Cincinnati 7 A. M.

NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 9:30 P. M., Cleveland 6:10 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 10:20 A. M., Cincinnati 5:30 P. M., and Chicago at 9:30 P. M., in season to take the train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad for Alton, from which place they take steamer, reaching St. Louis at 5:45 P. M. on following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Roads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.

STEAMBOAT EXPRESS—Leaving on arrival of steamers from Buffalo, at 5:45 A. M., reaching Sandusky at 12:30 A. M., Toledo 3 P. M., Cincinnati 6 P. M., Chicago 8 A. M.

ACCOMMODATION FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 4:15 P. M.

NIGHT PASSENGER FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 9:45 P. M., reaching Sandusky at 1:30 A. M., Toledo 4:20 A. M., Chicago 9:30 P. M., connecting with Evening trains for Rock Island, St. Louis, Galena, &c.

Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co., Cleveland, Ohio, May 5, 1855.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD FROM ALBANY—By the way and in connection with the Hudson River Railroad, and People's Line of Steamboats, from the foot of Cortlandt-st., from NEW-YORK for BUFFALO, CLEVELAND, TOLEDO, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE and DETROIT.

EXPRESS TRAIN—From Albany, at 7:30 A. M., arriving at Buffalo at 7:30 P. M.

NEW-YORK MORNING EXPRESS—Leaves Albany at 12 M., in connection with the Hudson River Railroad from New-York at 7 A. M., stopping at Schenectady, Fonda, Little Falls, Utica, Rome, Chittenango, Syracuse, Clyde, Rochester, Batavia, and arriving at Buffalo at 10:30 P. M.

NEW-YORK EVENING EXPRESS—In connection with the Hudson River Railroad from New-York 4:45 P. M., leaves Albany at 11:15 P. M., and arrives at Buffalo at 7:30 A. M., Suspension Bridge at 10:25 A. M., and Niagara Falls at 10:30 A. M.

MAIL TRAIN—Leaves Albany at 9:30 A. M., stopping at all stations.

UTICA ACCOMMODATION LINE—Leaves Albany at 3:30 P. M., stopping at all stations, and arrives at Utica at 8 P. M.

PRINCIPAL CONNECTIONS.

At Troy, with Rensselaer and Saratoga, Troy and Boston roads to places North and East.

At Buffalo, with Lake Shore Road and Steamboats for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo and Chicago; Buffalo and Brantford Road, Niagara Falls and Buffalo Road, to Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge, connecting with the Great Western Railway to Detroit, &c.; also, with steamboats for Detroit and Chicago.

At Suspension Bridge, with Great Western Railway to Windsor, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, &c.; also, with railroad to Lewiston, and steamboat line to Toronto, &c., C. W.

At Syracuse, with Oswego and Syracuse Road to Oswego.

At Rome, with Watertown and Rome Road to Cape Vincent, and steamers to Kingston, C. W., and Ports on Lake Ontario.

At Schenectady, with Road to Saratoga Springs, Whitehall, &c.

C. VIBBARD, General Sup't, Albany.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, July 2, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk. Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Suffern's and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh and Otisville, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Steamboat Express, every day, excepting Saturdays, at 6:30 P. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. On Sunday, two Express Trains, at 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls, at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and with first-class splendid steamers for all ports on Lake Erie.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st., daily, for Albany and Troy.—On and after MONDAY, June 25, 1855, the trains will run as follows: Express Train, 6 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Train, 9 A. M. Through Way Train, 12 M. Express Train, 5 P. M. Accommodation Train, 7 P. M. For Poughkeepsie—Way Passenger, 7 A. M. Passenger 4 P. M. Way Freight and Passenger Train, 1 P. M. For Peekskill, 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Sing Sing, at 10:15 A. M., 4:20 and 8:40 P. M. The Sing Sing and Peekskill Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAINS, at 9 A. M., from Canal-st. for Albany, stopping at all the Way Stations.

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

ONTARIO, SIMCOE AND HURON RAILROAD—GREAT ROUTE FOR THE SUMMER TOURIST to Mackinaw, Sault St. Marie, Lake Superior, Green Bay, Milwaukee, Chicago and all ports on Lake Michigan, in connection with the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad *via* Oswego or Buffalo and Niagara Falls and Lake Ontario. Parties of pleasure, and all persons *en route* to the above points, can obtain through tickets and all information concerning the route, by application at the office of the Company, No. 367 Broadway, between Warren and Chambers sts., to

CHAS. S. TAPPEN, General Agent.

A. BRUNEL, Superintendent, Toronto.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, MONTREAL AND OGDENSBURG.—The only line through to Montreal in one day, viz.: 14 hours. Leave by Hudson River Railroad at 7 A. M. Leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11 A. M., arrive at Rutland at 3 P. M.; Burlington, 6:40; Montreal, 5 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave at 9 A. M. and 12 M.; Troy, by Troy and Boston Railroad, at 5:45 P. M., arrive at Rutland at 9. Lodge and proceed North at 6 next morning.

I. V. BAKER, Sup't., T. & B. R. R.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—SPRING ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing April 2, 1855. Leave New-York for Easton by steamer Red Jacket and Wyoming from Pier No. 2 North River, at 8 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. For Somerville (Way) at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabethtown with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., 12 M. and 5 P. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—On and after April 17, the Cars over the Flushing Railroad leave Flushing at 6, 8 and 10 A. M., and at 1, 4 and 6:30 P. M., connecting with the steamer ISLAND CITY at Hunter's Point. The steamer ISLAND CITY leaves New-York from Fulton Market-slip, at 6, 8 and 10 A. M., and at 1, 4 and 6:30 P. M. Connecting with the cars at Hunter's Point.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA—From Pier No. 1 North River, two lines daily, at 6 A. M. to 2 P. M. Morning line at 6 A. M., by steamboat JOHN POTTER to South Amboy; thence by cars to way-places and Camden—fare $2.25. Express line 2 P. M., by JOHN POTTER to Amboy; thence direct to Camden by cars; through in five hours; fare $3. Way Accommodation, and Emigrant line at 1 P. M.; fare $1.50. Emigrant line at 5 P. M.; fare $1.75.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West, *via* Jersey City—Mail and Express Lines.—Leave New-York at 8 and 10 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $2.75 in 8, and $3 in 9 and 10 A. M. and 6 P. M.; second class, $2.25 in 10; at 12 M., $2; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain through tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to

JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

COAL.

COAL, $5 25; FLOUR, $10.—The people's old established Coal and Flour Agency, No. 38 Broadway, will contract during this week only to supply first quality coal at $5 25 per ton, delivered in New-York, Williamsburg, Brooklyn, Jersey City or Hoboken. Down with the monopoly in coal and flour!

COAL.—Very best quality of Red Ash Stove or Egg size Coal, screened and delivered, dry and in good order, from under sheds, at $6 50 per ton, and White Ash at $6 25. Dum yard, No. 38 Goerck-st., weight and quality warranted.

MAT. CLINTON.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.—Very fine and well seasoned, with all the other fashionable qualities of these new cards, made by SAM. HART & CO. For sale to the trade and all-sized lots at their store, No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite the Astor-House.

HAY AND STRAW CUTTERS.—DEDERICK'S Adjustable Gauge Feed Cutter, simple, efficient, and durable. Price $8. F. D. GATES, No. 12 Broadway, Agent for the Manufacturer.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this Line are the following: ATLANTIC, Capt. West; PACIFIC, Capt. Nye; ADRIATIC, Capt. [illegible]; BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first class cabin, $130; in second do., $75; exclusive use of extra size state-rooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING. [illegible]

For freight or passage apply to EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool. STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London. B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris. GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice that the ships of this Line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS—FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75.—FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Capt. Judkins; PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie; ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott; AFRICA, Capt. Harrison; AMERICA, Capt. Lang; EUROPA, Capt. Shannon; CANADA, Capt. Stone; NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white Light at mast-head, Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.

AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston	Wednesday, July 18
CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston	Wednesday, Aug. 1
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston	Wednesday, Aug. 15
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston	Wednesday, Aug. 22
CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston	Wednesday, Sept. 12
AFRICA, Harrison, leaves Boston	Wednesday, [illegible]

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or Passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

There will be no steamships of this line from New-York until further notice.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS. [illegible]

THE X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS. [illegible]

Money remitted to England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, France and Germany. The subscribers continue to remit money in large or small amounts, payable in all the principal cities and towns in any of the above named countries.

TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York, or to WM. TAPSCOTT & CO., St. George's Buildings, Liverpool.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The United States Mail Steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, July 28, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. Price of passage, first cabin .... $130. Price of passage, second cabin .... $75.

This steamer, in her construction, combines unequaled safety with strength, having five water-tight compartments, so completely protecting the engines, that even in case of collision, no injury could occur to endanger the safety either of the vessel or passengers. An experienced surgeon on board.

Luggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing marked "below." No freight will be taken after Thursday, July 26. For freight or passage apply to

MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 53 Broadway. N. B.—All letters must pass through the Post-Office.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES FOR CALIFORNIA—PASSAGE $60—New-York and California steamship line, *via* Nicaragua Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua, proprietors—through in advance of the mail—[illegible] miles shorter than any other route, avoiding the deadly Panama fever, and two miles of dangerous boating in Panama Bay. Rates of fare to San Francisco including Isthmus crossing—First Cabin, $175; Second Cabin, $125; Steerage, $60. The splendid double-engine steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, 2,000 tons burden, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, will leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Punta Arenas, on FRIDAY, July 20, and connecting with the steamship UNCLE SAM, 2,000 tons burden, over the Nicaragua Transit route, having but twelve miles of land transportation, by first-class carriages. For information or passage at the reduced rates, apply only to CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling-green. Letter bags made up at the office. Stamped letters taken for 5 cents each.

REDUCED PRICES!—100 lbs. BAGGAGE FREE—Four hours from Ocean to Ocean by Panama Railroad!—No Exposure to Tropical Sun and Rains—No Walking in the Mud around Shoals and Rapids—No River Fever and Ague.—Through for California *via* Panama Railroad.—The United States Mail Steamship Company will dispatch for Aspinwall on FRIDAY, July 20, at 2 o'clock, P. M. precisely, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River, the well known and favorite steamship *Empire City*, Capt. H. WINDLE.

Passengers and Mails will be forwarded by Panama Railroad, and connect at Panama with Pacific Mail Steamship Company's magnificent steamship *Sonora*, E. WHITING, Commander, which will be in readiness and leave immediately for San Francisco.

The public are informed that the P. M. S. S. Co. always have ONE or MORE EXTRA STEAMERS lying at Panama ready for use, to avoid any possible detention of Passengers or Mails.

For passage apply to I. W. RAYMOND, at the only office of the companies, No. 177 West-st., cor. Warren, New-York.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The United States mail steamship ROANOKE, T. SKINNER, Commander, will leave pier No. 13 North river, WEDNESDAY, July 18, at 4 o'clock, P. M.; will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at Petersburg and Richmond the following morning. From Norfolk, passengers for the South proceed by railroad direct, with through tickets from Weldon to Wilmington, Charleston, &c. Cabin passage fare to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; Lynchburg, $14.

LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

N. B.—Through tickets to the Virginia Springs. The *Roanoke* takes no freight for Richmond.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—STOPPING AT HAVANA.—The U. S. Mail steamship CAHAWBA, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, will commence receiving freight on FRIDAY, July 20, and sail from Pier No. 37 North River, at 12 M., precisely, on WEDNESDAY, July 25. LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., 3 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

5 O'CLOCK STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HUDSON AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The splendid steamers COLUMBIA and SOUTH AMERICA will leave foot of Harrison-st. every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock, connecting with stages from Kingston, Catskill and Hudson, and Hudson and Boston Railroad; and Chatham Four Corners, Edwards, (connecting with stages for Lebanon Springs,) West Stockbridge, Lee, Pittsfield, North and South Adams, and all the western parts of Massachusetts. The first train leaves Hudson at 5 o'clock in the morning, and arrives in Pittsfield in time for breakfast.

HAVILAND, CLARK & CO. L. B. MELLEN & CO.

NEW ROUTE FOR GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.—The splendid new steamboat ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. POST, Jr., will leave New-York from Catharine Market-slip for Northport, Port Jefferson, Stony Brook, Orient Point, Greenport and Sag Harbor, on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 11 A. M.; returning will leave Sag Harbor on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 6 A. M., Greenport at 9, Orient Point 9:45, Stony Brook and Port Jefferson at 12 M., and Northport at 2 P. M. Freight taken at reasonable rates, payable on delivery of the goods.

1855—DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—Landing (each way) at Nyack, Grassy Point, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, Hudson, and Coxsackie. Meals served on board. The favorite steamer ARMENIA, Capt. N. B. COCHRAN, will, on TUESDAY, May 1, commence her regular trips to Albany, leaving New-York from foot of Chambers st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M.

N. B.—A baggage-master will accompany the steamer each way, to check baggage free. For particulars inquire at the N. Y. & Erie Railroad Office, Chambers-st. wharf.

FOR UNION, KEYPORT, MIDDLETOWN POINT, PORT MONMOUTH, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, &c.—The steamer EAGLE leaves foot of Murray-st. at 2 A. M. daily, except Saturday and Sunday. Returning, leaves Port Monmouth at 3 and Union at 4 P. M.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name and firm of SWAN & WETMORE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, FREDERICK G. SWAN being alone authorized and empowered to settle the affairs of the late concern.

FREDERICK G. SWAN. EDWARD A. WETMORE.

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1855.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—This is to certify that the undersigned have formed a limited partnership pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, to be conducted under the name or firm of FREDERICK G. SWAN. That the general nature of the business to be transacted is the General Dry Goods Commission Business, in the City of New-York. That FREDERICK G. SWAN, of the City of New-York, is the general partner, and CALEB SWAN, BENJAMIN L. SWAN, Junior, and GEORGE A. BOCK, all of said City, are the special partners. That the said special partners have contributed and paid in cash as capital to the common stock the sum of One Hundred and Five Thousand Dollars, as follows: CALEB SWAN, Fifty Thousand Dollars; BENJAMIN L. SWAN, Junior, Thirty Thousand Dollars; GEORGE A. BOCK, Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars. That the said partnership is to commence on the 1st day of July, in the year 1855, and to terminate on the 30th day of June, 1860.

FREDERICK G. SWAN, CALEB SWAN, BENJAMIN L. SWAN, Junior, GEORGE A. BOCK.

Dated New-York, June 30, 1855.

KETCHUM'S MOWING MACHINES, Hay Presses, Horse Hoes, Cultivators, Plows, Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Reapers, Horse Powers and Threshers, Combined Threshers and Winnowers, and other Agricultural Machines, for sale by F. D. GATES, No. 12 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—PAUL F. SCOFIELD, Administrator, &c., against SIDNEY KETCHUM and HENRY W. SILL.—Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York [illegible] will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, (Anthony J. Bleecker & Co., Auctioneers,) on the 25th day of July [illegible] all the right, title and interest of SIDNEY KETCHUM and HENRY W. SILL [illegible] situate in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York [illegible] Fourth-avenue [illegible]

HENRY R. CUMMINGS, Receiver.

WEDNESDAY, July 11, 1855. No. 73 Broadway.

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IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHARINE HARRISON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of William B. Harison, No. [illegible] William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of [illegible] next.—Dated, New-York, the 10th day of March, 1855.

WILLIAM B. HARISON, J. CHAMPLIN HARISON, THOMAS L. HARISON, Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the county of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW LEARY, late of the city of New-York, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of MILLER & DEVELIN, No. [illegible] Liberty street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 29, 1855.

JOHN E. DEVELIN, ANDREW LEARY, BRIDGET LEARY.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS SMITH, Jr., late of the City of Williamsburg, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the residence of Thomas Smith [illegible] Williamsburg, now the City of Brooklyn, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated June 14, 1855.

THOMAS SMITH, SAMUEL LEROY [illegible], SARAH J. SMITH, Executors.

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IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ARTHUR QUINN, late of Paterson, in the State of New Jersey, deceased, to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of MILLER & DEVELIN, No. [illegible] Liberty-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of December next.—Dated New-York, May [illegible]

JOHN E. DEVELIN, THOMAS A. QUINN, Administrators, &c., of Arthur Quinn, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against EMMA L. DE LA REE, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of WARREN RICHMOND, No. [illegible] Fulton-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the [illegible] day of August next.—Dated Brooklyn, Feb. 22, 1855.

WARREN RICHMOND, WILLIAM H. DE LA REE.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES HOLFORD, late of the City of London [illegible] to the subscribers, at the office of WILLIAM AUGUSTUS PLATENIUS, No. [illegible] William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 19th day of January, 1855.

HENRY S. HOLFORD, FREDERICK S. HOLFORD, Administrators with the Will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL S. LOCKWOOD, late of the City of New-York, grocer, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the residence of CHARLES S. LOCKWOOD, No. [illegible] Greenwich-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of January next.—Dated New-York, July [illegible]

CHARLES S. LOCKWOOD, MARTHA B. LOCKWOOD, Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB S. ARCULARIUS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of SPEIR & NASH, No. 46 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 22, 1855.

WILLIAM P. SWEET, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL M. WOODRUFF, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. [illegible] Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 4, 1855.

JOHN NEWLAND, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NICHOLAS HAIGHT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at [illegible] No. 77 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 4, 1855.

BENJAMIN R. HAIGHT.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES M. JUNE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of [illegible] COE, Esq., No. 10 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 21, 1855.

SUSAN JUNE, Administratrix.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—Pursuant to an order of Hon. Morris Fosdick, Surrogate of Queens County, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of DAVID S. MILLS, late of the town of Newtown, in said County, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Charles R. Hart, Esq., No. 61 Wall-street, New-York, on or before the 19th day of September next.—Dated March [illegible], 1855.

LYDIA MILLS, JNO. T. MILLS, JACOB D. MILLS, SAMUEL A. MILLS, Executors.

EXCURSIONS.

JULY, 1855.—The OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, for SHREWSBURY, Highlands, Ocean House, Long Branch, Fort Washington, Seabright, Rumson Dock, (Middletown) and Red Bank. Will run as follows, from foot of Jay-st., and N. R., one dock above the Erie Railroad depot. Fare 37½ cents.

[illegible]

ELIAS HAIGHT'S line of Squan Stages connect with this Boat.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LITTLE SILVER POINT, OCEAN PORT AND EATONTOWN.—The new and light draught steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER, Capt. [illegible] will run from foot of Jay-st., N. R., as follows. Fare 37½ cents.

[illegible]

Nelson Taylor's stages for Squan Village connect with this boat. Also stages for Red Bank and other parts of the country.

FOR THE FISHING BANKS—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—The steamer CROTON, Capt. W. H. West, will make her regular trips to the Fishing Banks on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, (commencing July 3, 1855,) leaving foot Broome-st., East River, 7 A. M.; foot Gouverneur-st., East River, 7½ A. M.; foot Peck-slip, East River 7¾ A. M.; Spring-st., North River, 8 A. M.; Pier No. 4 North River, 8¼ A. M. [illegible] fresh meats, fishing tackle and bait furnished on board.

N. B.—The steamer CROTON can be chartered for excursions on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS. For particulars inquire of WILLIAM G. LOCKWOOD, No. 31 South-st., or of the Captain on board the boat.

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—Steamer NORWALK, Capt. Rossman, will run the regular trips for the season, leaving New-York as follows: [illegible] Fare to Coney Island and back 25 cents. New-York, McGowan. No bail [illegible] for Coney Island.

FOR CHARTER.—The large and commodious steamer CROTON can be chartered for Excursions on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS. For particulars apply to WILLIAM G. LOCKWOOD, No. 31 South-st., or Capt. WILLIAM H. WOOD, on board the boat at the foot of 13th-st., East River.

TO EXCURSIONISTS.—The substantial steamer SPLENDID can be chartered by respectable parties every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, cheaper than any other boat of the same class. Apply on board, at the foot of [illegible]

EXPRESSES.

FREEMAN & CO.'S EXPRESS—TO CALIFORNIA, OREGON AND WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.—Office No. 50 Broadway.—Our next Express will leave on FRIDAY, July 20, by steamer EMPIRE CITY *via* Panama, and NORTHERN LIGHT *via* Nicaragua, in charge of experienced messengers through to destination. Freight taken at reduced rates. Letters and small parcels forwarded to be mailed [illegible] Government [illegible]

FREEMAN & CO., No. 50 Broadway.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL IS WARRANTED OF very superior quality for machinery and burning. It is unmixed and perfectly free from gum; it works finely and perfectly satisfactorily on machinery, and will burn equal to the best Sperm in solar, camphene or other lamps. It has been thoroughly tested by Railroads, Machine shops, &c. Barrels delivered [illegible] JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., corner of Platt.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

City Mortality.

The following is the WEEKLY REPORT of deaths in the City and County of New-York, from the 7th day of July to the 14th day of July, 1855. Men, 70; women, 41; boys, 211; girls, 175; total 497. Adults, 111; children, 386; males, 281; females, 216; colored persons, 12.

[illegible]

Ages.—Under 1 year, 210; 1 to 2 years, 78; 2 to 5 years, [illegible] — Total, 497.

[illegible]

THOMAS K. DOWNING, City Inspector.
City Inspector's Office, New-York, July 14, 1855.

The American Widow's Relief Association.

Last evening a moderately large congregation met at the Dutch Reformed Church in Ninth-street, near Broadway, in response to an announcement of a contribution sermon in aid of the above fund. After the usual preliminaries of prayer and singing had been completed, Rev. DANIEL McH. [illegible] ascended the pulpit and preached the sermon, selecting for his text the 43d and 44th verses of the 10th Mark: "Whosoever will be great among you shall be your minister, and whosoever of you will be the chiefest, shall be servant of all." The following is a summary of his remarks:

Honors have always been conferred by man on man, dignities of title and position forming the ordinary acknowledgment of superiority, real, or [illegible] fancied, their purpose being to acknowledge and reward merit; to give to success a public [illegible] of praise, and thereby to excite others to emulation. These honors all tell of service and exploits, and are therefore carefully sought, while their decorations when won are proudly worn. This love of distinction is implanted in the heart of man for wise purposes, although it has its perversions and its crimes, yet, it is not ignored by the Creator in His system of religion as revealed [illegible]. He has rather used, regulated and sanctified it, making it subservient to holy and wise ends. The Saviour instituted grades of distinction to which he would have all aspire, and the words of the text contain the order of the institution—the grades of ambition being noted by grades of [illegible]. Referring briefly to the circumstances under which Jesus used the words of the text, the reverend gentleman passed to a consideration of the nature of these Christian honors, which he stated are open to all, no previous rank being required, and no restrictions being in the way of the aspirant. The service, or great part of it which God claims, may be rendered to him indirectly through man, and the society for which he spoke presents a ready reply to the question, "How?" He referred to its origin and progress. "In the early part of the first month of this year, a flour merchant of Buffalo sent fifty half barrels of flour to be distributed to as many American widows in distress, but not begging. The efforts made to do his bidding, revealed a most unexpected destitution in the class referred to; a few humane gentlemen who thus became acquainted with the facts, immediately organized this Association, and without a day's delay, began the work of relief." Up to the present time, about $10,000 have been collected and distributed. A curious fact presents itself in the manner in which this large amount was obtained. The only call made for contributions was by publications relating instances of suffering. These brought responses, and the books of the Association show that more than one half of the collections are from abroad. The most distant States of the Southeast and the Northwest have heard the call and sent their gifts to relieve the widows of New-York.

The speaker then pleaded in an earnest and eloquent manner for the Association he represented, describing the sadness of heart, the weary doubts and fears, the accompaniment of the death-bed, the needs of bereaved families, the struggle at parting, even for the necessities of life, with the loved tokens of better days, the miserable sums received for which told of the extremity of want, which could not bargain, and dared not decline the smallest offer. This is the history of many families during the past year; this is the condition of many families in this City to-day.

At the conclusion of the sermon the collection was taken up, and although the congregation was but moderate, a sum of about $250 was raised. The benediction was then pronounced and the congregation dispersed.

More Suicides.

Saturday afternoon an inquest was held by Coroner WILHELM on the body of an unknown man, who was found dead at Stryker's Bay. Deceased had committed suicide by hanging. He was supposed to be a German. The act was, no doubt, committed while laboring under a temporary fit of insanity.

Coroner O'DONNELL the same day held an inquest on the body of SOPHIA SCOTT, No. 7 Fifth-street, who committed suicide by cutting her throat while in a deranged state of mind. A few weeks ago she attempted to destroy herself, by jumping out of a window.

City Mortality.

We learn from the Report of the City Inspector, for the week ending Saturday last, that 497 deaths occurred in this City last week, viz.: 70 men, 41 women, 211 boys, 175 girls. 57 cases of cholera infantum, 34 of convulsions infantile, 43 of consumption, 23 of diarrhoea, 12 of dysentery, 18 of scarlet fever, 10 of hooping cough, 30 of marasmus infantile, 25 of dropsy in the head, 16 of scarlet fever, 2 of cholera, and 2 of sun-stroke are reported. The total number of deaths last week was 547.

☞ A cane, neatly mounted and suitably inscribed, made from the wood of the "old Bowery Sycamore tree" was presented on Saturday evening at the "Pewter Mug" to WM. HARRINGTON, Esq., by a number of his old associates and friends. The exercises on the occasion were befitting and [illegible].

Accident at a Building.

While a bricklayer, named JOHN MAGREADY, was at work on the new building erecting on the corner of Thirty-first street and Fifth-avenue, on Saturday afternoon, the derrick suddenly gave way and fell upon him, injuring the unfortunate man in a serious manner. He was conveyed to the Hospital and properly taken care of. A valuable horse and wagon were also badly damaged by the same derrick in its fall.

Police Items.

JOHNSON, THE FORGER, ARRESTED.

Johnson, the noted convict, and forger and counterfeiter, was arrested yesterday by Officer Keefe, of the Chief's Office. Johnson, about a year ago, was arrested on a charge of embezzlement. To this charge he pleaded guilty, and was transferred to State Prison, Sing Sing, for seven years. On arriving there, his genteel appearance, insinuating manners and superior education won for him the sympathy and pity of warden and keepers of that prison, and instead of putting him to hard labor he was appointed to assist as clerk in the store room. In this capacity he had every chance to see the handwriting of Mr. C. Bateman, the agent and warden of Sing Sing Prison. A short time ago he was pardoned by Governor Clarke, and the first thing we hear is, that he has passed a number of checks on his old friend, the warden of the prison. He and his lady, up to a few days ago, might have been seen promenading Broadway, or lounging in Taylor's saloon. As soon as it became known that he had committed this forgery, he made himself scarce. His time was chiefly devoted to his mistress, who lives in Walker-street, but that neighborhood being too hot for him he took up with his wife again, who lives in the Sixth-avenue, where he was arrested by the officer.

It is a curious fact,—at least it is said so,—that while he was in prison his wife, who was using every effort to free her husband, was seduced by one of the attaches of the late Governor. She preferred a charge of bastardy against him at the Jefferson Market Police Court. Johnson is a tall, genteel looking gentleman. The wife and mistress live on pretty good terms with each other, and are both very pretty looking women.

ALLEGED FORGERS ARRESTED.

John Kinner alias Cass, Alex. P. Cutting and George E. Johnson, were arrested on Saturday charged with forging a check of $300 on the St. Nicholas Hotel, purporting to be signed by W. B. Scott, Detroit, Michigan. The check was received at the St. Nicholas Hotel as genuine, believing Kinner to be a son of Gen. Cass. It turned out, however, that the check was a forgery and a warrant was issued for the arrest of accused, and placed in the hands of officers Martin and Moren, of the Second District Police Court and officer Jourdan of the Sixth Ward. The accused were arrested on Long Island on Saturday evening and taken before Justice Brennan, who held them for examination.

CHARGE OF SEDUCTION.

Captain Myers, of the ship *Flora Temple*, was arrested on Saturday by Officer Rue, of the lower Police Court, on the complaint of Matilda Hobson, of No. 111 Cherry-street, who charges the prisoner with having seduced her under the promise of marriage. Complainant was stewardess on board of the above vessel when it sailed in 1854 from Liverpool for Melbourne and Callao. While on their way from Callao to New-York, the seduction was accomplished, under the promise of marriage. The prisoner was brought before Justice Connelly, who committed him for examination.

A SMART YOUNGSTER.

John McCabe, a boy 14 years of age, was brought before Justice CONNOLLY, charged with stealing a horse and wagon containing groceries, belonging to Henry W. Shultz, No. 47 Ninth-avenue. The lad jumped into the wagon while it was standing in Washington-street, and attempted to get off with it. The Magistrate committed him for trial.

Robbery and Incendiarism.

Some scoundrel entered the stable of Mr. FOWLER, on Twenty-fourth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, at an early hour on Saturday morning, and stole one of the horses, leaving in its place a dilapidated old hack, and afterwards fired the straw and litter. The smoke was observed by Mr. JAQUES, a butcher, who was passing on his way to market, and he immediately broke into the stable at great risk, cut the halters of the horses therein—six in number—and took them out. He was severely burned in his endeavors to liberate the animals. An alarm was then raised, and Engine Company No. 46 was promptly on the ground, and put out the flames before much damage was done.

Fire.

Shortly after 12 o'clock Sunday morning a fire broke out on the first floor of building No. 45 Vesey-street, occupied by JOHN BOYD, wholesale liquor dealer, which soon extended to the upper stories, occupied in part as a printing office by J. LUDWIG, and for offices. The firemen were early on the ground, and succeeded in speedily extinguishing the flames. The entire damage amounted to about $2,000.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Mr. Morton, United States Commissioner.

The United States vs. Philip McGuire.—This prisoner, who was arrested for having a bad half dollar, was brought up for examination. It appeared that he had his dinner at an eating house in Reade-street, and gave the attendant the bad coin and asked for the change. The man had not enough by ten cents, but offered to send out and change. This he consented to, but before the man returned the person ran away, but was caught by the police. The Commissioner considered it a clear case, and committed the prisoner for trial.

[Advertisement.]

Saratoga Springs—Congress Hall.

The proprietors of this old and well-known establishment beg leave to announce to the traveling public that they have made large additions to its extent, refitted and refurnished it throughout, provided it with gas, water, and every possible convenience, and are prepared to accommodate their guests in a style of comfort and elegance not to be surpassed by any hotel in the United States. They have added to the building a new wing two hundred feet long, with a spacious, well-lighted dining-room, capable of seating six hundred guests, and the three upper stories devoted to suites of large, airy, handsomely-furnished rooms for families, suitable for any number of persons, with children and servants, and provided with piazzas to each story, running the whole length of the house. The new drawing rooms are the largest and most elegant in the place. A splendid band is in attendance every evening. The table is lavishly supplied with substantial viands and all the vegetables and other luxuries of the season.

Particular attention is paid to this department, and nothing will be left unsupplied that the most fastidious can desire.

Congress Spring, the most famous of the mineral waters of Saratoga, is in the immediate vicinity of Congress Hall; and the Hamilton baths, the best in the place, are immediately in the rear of the house, and can be reached by merely passing through its grounds.

The proprietors have spared no expense to render Congress Hall equal, in point of comfort, cleanliness and elegance in all departments, to the best and most fashionable hotel in any part of the world. They have expended nearly $100,000 in refitting the house and in the purchase of furniture, every article of which, throughout the house, is entirely new; and they will do everything in their power for the accommodation and comfort of their guests.

Porters, baggage wagons and omnibuses will be in attendance at the Railroad Depot on the arrival of every train, to convey guests and baggage, free of expense.
HATHORN & HALL.
SARATOGA SPRINGS, July 1, 1855.

[Advertisement.]

Saratoga Springs—Union Hall.

Messrs. PUTNAM & AINSWORTH would respectfully inform their friends and the traveling public, that they are still the proprietors of Union Hall; that for forty years the Hotel has been in the family of one of the proprietors, but for a single year, and that the other proprietor has been connected with the house for the last sixteen years. They have recently enlarged their establishment, by the addition of a range of buildings in the spacious grounds enclosed, which, for comfort and convenience, may be styled *model family rooms*.

They have refurnished the house the present season in a style to compare favorably with a first-class city hotel. Grateful for past favors, they hope by that attention and care which experience has taught them to be necessary, to merit their full share of patronage, in the future.

An omnibus is connected with the house, to convey persons, free of charge, to and from the Depot.
JULY 12, 1855.

[Advertisement.]

MUSIC TEACHER WANTED.—A desirable engagement and a liberal salary may be procured by a first class teacher of music on the Piano and Guitar, by applying at the music store of HORACE WATERS, No 333 Broadway. None but those of well-established character, and who are first class teachers, need apply.

[Advertisement.]

A RARE CHANCE.—The Piano and Music business of the subscriber having increased so rapidly, and to so great an extent, he finds its management a greater task than he is well able to perform, and has decided to sell his entire stock of Music, Plates and Copyrights, and transfer to the purchaser his extensive Music trade, reserving the Piano business to himself. Terms easy. One-fourth cash, the balance in three, six, nine, and twelve months. He would prefer an energetic persevering man as partner, rather than dispose of his Music Department, in case such an one should present himself. The sound terms of the best in the City.
HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ RAY'S *Zephyr Merino Under Garments* are composed of a very light, soft, elastic and finely-wrought material. *They act to a charm upon the system*, gently aiding the perspiration when it is too profuse, and provoking its genial flow whenever checked by any sudden change in temperature. The prices range from three to sixteen shillings.

DR. VALENTINE MOTT'S commendation is, "They are admirably adapted for invalids, to prevent them, during the hot season, from feeling the sudden changes of our variable climate."
JAMES E. RAY, No. 169 Bowery, near Grand-st.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Extraordinary bargains at Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-street. French Jaconets and Lawns, from 6c. to 18c., cost more to import; rich printed Bareges at 12½c.; magnificent Satin Plaids at 25c., worth 4s. per yard. As S. & M. E. TOWLE are *closing out the balance of their Summer stock*, they have reduced all kind of plaid and striped Silks full 40 per cent less than the cost of manufacture. Canton Crape Shawls and Mantillas at less prices than any house in the trade.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Pure Cool Soda Water, combined with fresh Cream in Syrups, (as obtained at RUSHTON'S, under the Astor House, and Broadway, corner Canal-street,) something new and so different from ordinary Soda Water, that persons never get tired of it, and as the creams are flavored with the different fruits, they suit every taste.

Ladies will find it very convenient at the corner of Broadway and Canal-street, when shopping or promenading.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATER.—Mr. J. R. SCOTT and Mrs. H. F. NICHOLS are playing one of the most brilliant engagements of the season at this favorite theatre. The past week the house has been crowded every night, and we doubt not the present one will be equally successful. To-night they are to appear in the much admired play of "Richelieu." The comedy of "Parents and Guardians" and the farce of "Box and Cox," with dancing by M'lle LOUISE TAGLIONI and Mr. MERY BAXTON, complete the programme.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—The whole civilized world have as with one voice endorsed *in favor of these wonderful medicines, as being the only* sure remedy for any old wound, ulcer, sore leg or sore breast, even when all other means have been tried in vain. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents and $1 per box or pot.

[Advertisement.]

YE CONSTABEL.

Susan said of ye famous Balme,
She used it day and night;
Now her face is clear, and her mind is calm,
And her eyes "wide open tight."
[*To be continued.*]

[Advertisement.]

DECIDEDLY THE MOST USEFUL AND VALUABLE MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.—The unprecedented demand for DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF is now daily supplied through the Post-Office, always fresh, from the manufactory of the proprietor, J. DURNO, No. 33 State-street, Albany, N. Y. Single box, 25c., including postage for 3,000 miles—[illegible].

[Advertisement.]

☞ Corns and Bunions removed from the feet without pain, blood or danger, by Dr. I. CLOUGH. Office No. 383 Broadway, (a few doors above White-street,) New-York. Immediately after the operation the shoes may be worn, with comfort. Each corn extracted, 50 cents.

MARRIED.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 11, by Rev. Dr. Farley, Mr. THEODORE T. OVINGTON to Miss LOUISA KETCHAM, all of Brooklyn.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, July 15, at Plymouth Church, by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Mr. JAMES P. D[illegible], formerly of Ohio, to Miss MARY FRANCES, daughter of Theodore Thomas, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

In Brooklyn, Eastern District, on Thursday, July 12, by Rev. J[illegible] Carpenter, of New-York, LOUIS N. PALMER, M. D., and ANNA, daughter of the late John Culbert.

DIED.

In this City, on Saturday, July 14, JOHN SMALL, aged 70 years.

In this City, on Saturday, July 14, FRANCISCO T. T. D. RAFAEL, son of R. and Margaret Rafael, aged 5 months and 14 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 349 6th av., on Monday, 16th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

In this City, on Sunday, July 15, MARY ELLA, infant daughter of Cornelius V. and Catharine DeForest, aged 9 months and 21 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 208 East 18th-st., on Monday, 16th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Saturday, July 14, Mrs. MARY RANDALL, formerly of Roxbury, Mass., in the 69th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, on Monday, 16th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 141 East 19th-st.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

In this City, on Sunday, July 15, MARY, youngest child of George H. and Harriet J. Gillman, aged 2 years, 6 months and 6 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, at 11 o'clock A. M., to-day, at the residence of her parents, No. 29 Gouverneur-st.

At Harlem, on Sunday, July 15, JOSEPH S., son of Hiram and Arrietta Pack, aged 6 years, 1 month and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, at the house of his uncle Joseph S. Pack, No. 17 Suffolk-st., New-York, at 2½ o'clock, this (Monday) afternoon.

In Williamsburg, on Sunday, July 15, WILLIAM CLAY, only son of Richard and Mary Weardell.

The friends of the family, and those of his grandfather, John Davies, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 128 3d-st.

At Bushwick, L. I., on Sunday, July 15, of dysentery, MARGARET CORA, only daughter of M. A. and M. C. Walker, aged one year and 10 months.

The funeral will take place on Monday, July 16, at 4 o'clock P. M. All friends are invited to come.

At Newburg, on Friday, July 13, Mrs. M. SOPHIA, wife of Robert M. Olyphant, of this City, aged 39 years.

The funeral which was appointed for this morning, took place on Sunday, 15th inst.

At Meriden, Conn., on Saturday, July 7, ELIZABETH A. PARKER, eldest daughter of Edmund Parker, in the 18th year of her age.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JULY 14.

$2,500 N. Y. 6s '75	106	100 Nicaragua Transit Co.	17¾
2,000 Indiana State 5s	85	150 do ... s60	17½
9,000 Tennessee 6s '90	97	200 Pen. Coal Co.	111
500 Virginia 6s	96	100 N. Y. Central R. R.	101
1,000 do	96	75 do	101
4,000 do ... c	96	50 do ... b30	101¼
500 Georgia 6s	96	50 do ... s30	101
2,500 California 6s	86	120 Erie Railroad	53
5,000 Louisiana 6s	95	200 do ... b60	53
1,000 North Carolina 6s	97	50 do ... b45	53
5,000 Missouri 6s	94	500 do ... s30	53
10,000 do ... b60	95	100 do ... b30	53
10,000 do ... c	94	100 do	53
5,000 Erie Bonds of '83	86	100 Harlem Railroad	[illegible]
75,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds	86	100 do	[illegible]
6,000 do ... s3	86	100 do ... b60	[illegible]
67,500 do	86	100 do ... b30	29
5,000 do ... s30	86	250 Reading Railroad	96
5,000 Ill. Int. Imp. 6s, '47	103	200 do ... s30	95
5,000 Ill. Freeland Bds	86	100 Hudson River R. R.	41
1,000 New-York Cen. 6s	91¼	15 Mich. S. & N. Ia R. R.	104
1,000 New-York Cen. 7s	103	21 Galena Chicago R. R.	110
2,125 Cle & Tol. Div. Bs	84	470 Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	91¼
30 Bk. State New-York	106	250 do ... b60	92
7 Bank of Commerce	110	100 do ... s3	91
10 Metropolitan Bank	109	50 do ... s60	91
200 Canton Co. ... b60	27	50 do ... s30	91
800 Cumberland Coal Co.	29	200 do ... b30	91
50 do ... s60	29	25 Wm. & Lake S R. R.	96

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Virginia 6s	97	150 Cleve. and Tol. R. R.	91
13,500 Ill. C. R. R. Bs	86	50 do ... b10	91
10,000 Erie Bonds of '75	99	50 Erie Railroad ... b3	52
10,000 do	97	110 do ... s10	52
1,500 New-York Cen. 7s	102	50 do ... s15	52
2,500 do	113	11 do	52
1,000 Hud. R. R. Mtg. Bs	103	50 do ... s3	52
100 Cumb. Coal Co. ... b3	29	100 do ... s15	52
200 do ... b60	29	200 Reading Railroad	95
50 do ... s30	29	100 do	95
25 Canton Co.	28	100 do ... b3	96
50 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	101	75 M. S. & N. I. R. R.	104
50 do ... b30	101¼		

MONDAY, July 16—A. M.

The past week was not an active one on the Stock Exchange. The daily transactions at the Board compared with those of the previous fortnight, were much reduced, particularly on the Share list, the prices of which scarcely varied ½ ℘ cent. from the 7th to the 14th inst. The leading speculative securities of the New-York Central, Erie, Reading, and Illinois Central Roads closed on Saturday afternoon within the smallest fraction of the last sales of the previous week. Two or three of the State Stocks were 1@1½ ℘ cent. lower, owing more particularly to the freer offering of Missouri and Virginia Sixes. The general market lost much of its buoyancy, and on Saturday the only transactions of magnitude were in Illinois Centrals, at an advance of ½ ℘ cent., and in Missouri Sixes, at a decline of ½@¾ from Friday's sales. The supply of Money on demand Stock loans was rendered particularly easy at the close of the week by the decreased activity at the Brokers' Board. Earlier in the week the demand was quite active, and the market evidently felt the effect of the heavy amounts placed on State and other Stocks about the first of July, and which were seen to have considerably enlarged the Bank Loans on the last official averages. *The offerings of business paper* at Bank are slightly on the increase. The import movement in Dry Goods, Sugars, Teas, &c., is larger than in June, though in Dry Goods much below last July, thus far. The orders for the Fall trade were later going out than usual, the importers waiting the probable result of the harvest. Including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, the Import trade of the week amounted to $3,061,246, against $3,843,319 the corresponding week last year. Included in the General Merchandise return is $592,583 in foreign Sugars. The total import of the calendar year 1855 to the present date amounts to $73,661,000, against $109,717,000 to same date in the calendar year of 1854. The exports of *Domestic Produce* and Miscellaneous Goods for the week were $882,000, against $1,529,464 the same week last July. For the calendar year $31,365,000, against $36,935,000. The Specie export of the week registered at the New-York Custom-House was $1,262,907, including $232,868 on the *Hermann* on Saturday. The same week last year the export was $520,000. For the calendar year to the present date the *Specie Export* from the port of New-York amounts to $18,307,000, against $17,544,000 to corresponding date in 1854. The regular Sub-Treasury balance on Saturday afternoon was $2,115,476, against $2,064,804 at the close of the previous week. The deliveries of Gold from the California steamers early in the week were $1,667,000, exclusive of the Gold Dust and Coin brought by the passengers. The Foreign Exchanges closed steady at 110 on London, 5.12½@5.12¼ on Paris. The Assistant Treasurer of the United States sends us the following notice:

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT TREASURER,
NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 14, 1855.

The United States Treasury Transfer Drafts on *Boston in sums of $50,000 each*, on *St. Louis* in sums of $20,000 to $50,000 each, on Detroit in sums of $5,000 each, can be obtained at this office in exchange for coin.
JOHN J. CISCO, Assistant Treasurer.

The following is a comparative statement of the exports of the principal articles of produce, from this port, for the past week and the corresponding week of last year:

	1854. Quantity.	1854. Value.	1855. Quantity.	1855. Value.
Cotton, bales	10,283	$447,039	4,669	$230,104
Flour, bbls	23,238	240,025	5,537	53,363
Cornmeal, bbls. &c.	950	3,211	1,306	13,221
Wheat, bushels	31,338	53,442		
Corn, bushels	33,483	28,379	130,123	132,358
Pork, bbls. & tcs.	1,868	25,961	1,027	19,447
Beef, bbls. & tcs.	1,208	23,955	113	1,406
Total Produce		$831,012		$450,219
Miscellaneous		698,452		431,349
Total for the week		$1,529,464		$882,000

The steamship *Hermann*, Capt. HIGGINS, for Bremen and Southampton, is detained for repairs in machinery until noon to-day, affording an opportunity for additional correspondence, if desired. The Liverpool steamer sails this week from Boston.

The Anthracite Coal Trade of the past week from the Lehigh and Schuylkill fields of Pennsylvania and for the season, is as follows:

	Week.	Season.	To date last year.
Reading Railroad	46,240	1,195,516	1,032,141
Schuylkill Canal	26,530	474,240	410,300
Lehigh Canal	27,514	479,400	418,480
Total tonnage		2,149,955	1,860,838

The regular semi-weekly Auction Sale of Stocks and Bonds by Mr. A. H. NICOLAY, will take place this day at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange.

The course of the Hartford-*Times* on the New-York and New-Haven troubles is not an ingenuous one. Last Summer, when the SCHUYLER fraud first transpired, it was quite sure the Company could not be made to assume the responsibility of the wrong doing of their own Executive head and Transfer Agent. The Connecticut Stockholders would not hear to it. This position, so at war with sound commercial practice and the settled law of principal and agent, seemed to be fortified by the written opinion of WOOD and NOYES, the counsel retained by the old Board of Directors, who shirked the duty of acting for the right upon the great principles of equity about which the business public scarcely entertained a doubt. But the case went to the Courts, and in Full Bench has recently gone against the Company. The Hartford *Times* now plays the whining demagogue, and talks of the New-York decision as designed to wholly destroy the original Stock, and calculated to ruin the Connecticut widows and orphans who hold in it, to enrich Wall-street. This, besides being untrue, so far as the intention or purpose of the holders of the SCHUYLER Certificates is concerned, is unworthy an intelligent journal like the Hartford *Times*. There is really no desire in this quarter to make two adverse parties to the settlement of the difficulty. The so called SCHUYLER Stockholders, who embrace a list of no less than 312 persons, mostly out of Wall-street, and some of them widows and guardians, have sought nothing beyond a recognition of their rights—of their equal rights under evidences of ownership in the New-Haven property, as genuine and regular as the certificate held by the first subscriber to the original stock. The case is well understood at New-Haven, and generally by the old Stockholders in Connecticut. They have united in asking the Legislature to pass such an amendment to the charter as will open the door to an early, equitable and full settlement of the controversy. This amendment has been passed, and it only remains for the Board of Directors to order a general meeting and vote of the Company to render it operative. Whether it is to be made effective or not to preserve the property intact, to the old as well as the Schuyler Stockholders, it will be for the former to determine. If the majority under the advice of such men as Mr. BRADFORD of Massachusetts, Mr. PHENIX of New-York, and the counsel of the Company, should again refuse all compromise, it will be for the Judiciary to enforce to the uttermost the verdict which has already been rendered in the single case of the Mechanics' Bank—that the Company are liable in money damages for the overissued shares at their market worth at the time they came from the hands of their authorized Transfer Agent.

In reply to inquiries in regard to the paragraph copied from an Albany paper, stating that the Commissioners of the Canal Fund would call for another loan early in October, we would state that no official action has yet been taken by the Board upon the subject. The law, however, provides for such a loan at any time after Sept. 30; and as the work on the Enlargement is being pushed forward with all possible rapidity, it is quite probable that the money will be needed and that the Loan will be made.

The Texas Debt—Settlement Probable.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin.

Gov. PEASE, at present candidate for Governorship in Texas, has published his views relative to the Texas debt. He agrees with Senator RUSK that it is good policy for the State to accept the act of Congress, and believes that no policy can be beneficial which is not based upon State aid.

The debt of Texas is two fold. One, the largest portion, consists of those obligations and liabilities for which the duties on imports were pledged, while Texas was an independent Republic. This is the debt which is the subject of controversy in which the United States are a party, was sought to be settled, first by the Boundary bill of 1850, and now by the aid proposing a compromise between Texas and her creditors—the survey to be paid by the United States.

The other portion of the debt, not secured by pledge of the customs, has been paid by Texas out of the proceeds of the five millions of bonds which were paid for her under the Boundary act. The reserved five millions have remained in the Treasury of the United States, because the three parties, the United States, the creditors of Texas, and the State of Texas, could not agree upon the acceptance and execution of the terms proposed.

The United States would not pay any of the money without a release in full, from every creditor of Texas; a majority of creditors would not release Texas upon the terms of settlement which she dictated; and Texas was [illegible] her refusal to modify her law or change her position.

The five millions in the United States Treasury will, at the time of payment under this act, with accumulating interest, if accepted, have reached $6,250,000. The United States offers to distribute among the creditors $7,750,000; but it must be in full and final settlement, and accompanied by full releases from all parties interested; and Texas must also release, entirely and finally, her claims against the United States growing out of Indian depredations.

The bill requires a final clearing up of the controversy in all its branches, and for this the United States are *willing to add—1,500,000 to the grant of 1850.*

The par value of the debt, with interest up to July, 1850, when the interest was stopped by a law of Texas, was $10,000,000 [illegible]. The amount of debt acknowledged by Texas, at the graduated rate which she adopted on the same day, was $4,436,639 16.

The new bill, therefore, would pay the Texas creditors about 77 2-3 cents on the dollar of the amount of their claims, allowing them the benefit of the interest for the time the United States bonds draw interest. If the Texas law were to prevail in the payment, the difference in favor of Texas would be about $400,000.

This will be increased by the consideration that some of the creditors of Texas would receive less by the act of Congress than they would under the Texas law; and the Governor thinks it a point of honor for the State to make this good.

This amount is little over $100,000; so that the concession of Texas for the final adjustment of the affairs will be a little over $500,000; that is, that the sum *paid for and to her will be less* by that amount than what she expected to receive, and has hitherto insisted upon receiving, but which there has been no chance at any time that Congress would give her.

Gov. PEASE is decidedly for acceptance; he thinks the subject ought to be referred directly to the people, and that it is their interest to acquiesce in the proposition of Congress. One alluring argument he presents is, that with this subject satisfactorily disposed of, Texas will be entirely out of debt, and with a surplus fund in her treasury of $3,754,169 63.

The Coal Trade.

From the Miners' Journal, July 14.

It is stated that the aqueduct on the Delaware Division of the Pennsylvania Canal will be repaired in all this week. Our readers must bear in mind that the Lehigh Region met with a great many disasters by breakages in the Canal, &c., in the early part of last year, which checked the trade very materially, and up to this period last year were behind the shipments of the previous year; but after this period last year there were scarcely any obstructions encountered, and the Region was worked up to its full carrying capacity. This year, with but few obstructions so far, comparatively speaking, they have only increased 61,000 tons, and the season is half over—consequently, the increase for the balance of the season is not likely to be as great as in the early part of it.

The Schuylkill Region with no interruption, and all the advantages of a brisk demand for Coal during the Winter season and the Spring, has only increased 206,000 tons, with the shipments this week less than the corresponding week of last year; and unless the *demand increases more rapidly*, are not likely to be greater than they were last year for some time to come, when every nerve was strained to its utmost capacity to supply the market.

We have no returns from the Lackawanna Region—but presume that the increase by the outlet of the Delaware and Hudson Canal, does not exceed 50,000 tons, if it reaches it—down the Susquehanna there is no increase—and the trade stands as follows, with half the shipping season over:

	Tons.
Increase from Schuylkill in 1855	206,039
Increase from Lehigh	61,000
Probable increase from the Lackawanna	50,000
Increase so far in 1855	317,039

The reduced stock of Iron in the market, and the advance that has taken place in price, is causing many of the works that were standing idle to blow in again, to which and the reduced price of coal this year, and the prospect for an abundant harvest, we feel satisfied will require an increase of not less than 700,000 tons to supply the market and keep it regular. Nothing but an advance in price and an unusual brisk demand would secure this increased supply for the balance of the season. The dealers and consumers abroad can therefore survey the state of trade and govern themselves accordingly.

The Copper Region.

From the Lake Superior Journal.

Our latest advices from the mines show that everything is going on in the right direction. The energy manifested during the past year by the agents of the various companies already is made apparent by the amounts of copper and iron awaiting shipment at ports above. The Cliff and Minnesota Mines have become the standards for production, and, by their successful operation, have stimulated the companies on the same range to greater efforts. The Norwich Mine bids fair to equal either of the above in productiveness, also the Windsor, Northwest, Trap Rock, Portage, Adventure, and a host of others. A spirit of generous emulation seems to animate the different companies that promises well for their permanency and for their profitable working. Our latest advices from the East confirm the statements in our last with regard to the increased interest manifested by Eastern capitalists in Lake Superior country. That this is now the most profitable field for permanent investment is a fact generally conceded; the only difficulty being to discriminate between the good and bad mines. Shipments of ore and pure metal will soon change the face of things, and make certainty doubly sure.

The Iron Mines are being worked with fair success, and the completion of the railroad and the plank road to the Iron Mountains from Marquette will give increased activity to operations in that quarter. The Collins Company commenced forging on Monday, 9th instant.

Boston Imports.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 14.

The following is a statement of the value of the import of foreign goods at this port for the past week:

Dry Goods	$433,771	Copper	$21,772
Molasses	34,071	Copper Ore	23,730
Sugar	150,772	Fish	15,000
Gunny cloth & bags	20,434	Other articles	263,069
Total			$966,416

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, July 13.

OUR COTTON market is quiet and unchanged,—sales to-day 500 bales, and for the week 18,500 bales. The receipts during the week foot up 7,000 bales, against 4,500 for the corresponding week last year. The receipts at this port are now 135,000 bales less than the same time last year. Stock on hand, 48,000 bales. COFFEE unchanged—week's business, 2,000 bags.—Stock 8,500 bags. SUGAR, 5¼c.@5¾c. MOLASSES, 28c. FLOUR advanced to $9 50. STERLING EXCHANGE dull at 9¾ premium.

PROVIDENCE, Saturday, July 14.

OUR COTTON market remains quiet. The sales for the past week have been moderate at unequal and unsettled prices. WOOL—the market is very firm with more activity. The stock of Pulled on hand is very small. The new clip begins to come in more freely. Sales of the week 65,000 lbs. PRINTING CLOTHS—prices firm. Stock light. Sales 41,300 pieces.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Hermann, for Southampton and Bremen—T. H. Dreyer, Bremen; Mr. Bedrow, St. Louis; Mrs. S. W. Very and 2 children, New-York; D. [illegible] Maxwell, C. W. Dusseldorf and child, Honduras; John S. Edwards, W. H. Cott, G. H. Brown, John Eaton, Baltimore; Charles [illegible] and 3 ladies, Philadelphia; F. J. [illegible] and lady, Ann Rivas, Caracas; Miss Lobe and nurse, A. Currie, R. Lohse, New-York; [illegible] Baker, New-Orleans; [illegible] [illegible] — Total 160.

In steamship Nashville, for Charleston—Rev. Mr. Phillips, Rev. Dr. Cross, Wm. Graham, U. S. A.; Col. Phillips, J. J. O'Neil, Mrs. F. Follin, Miss B. Dupont, Miss Oakes, [illegible] — and 33 in the steerage.

In steamship Jamestown, for Norfolk, Richmond and Petersburg—David McCurrie, M. S. Chase, David Thompson, John Johnson, C. Johnson, [illegible] — and 36 in the steerage.

In steamship Knoxville, for Savannah—W. L. Palmer, L. Palmer, Capt. John Linderman, A. S. Lindley, [illegible] — and 15 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Cahawba, from New-Orleans and Havana—Mrs. C. C. Clarke and son, Mrs. Mary Coulson, J. Montgomery, W. W. Montgomery, Levi Pierce, Miss Cora Pierce, T. Andrews, L. Ducournau, George Allen, C. V. Legus, P. [illegible], J. S. Beebe, lady, child and servant, J. P. Nelson, Alex. [illegible], Wm. Alling, D. H. McDuffie and lady, L. [illegible] [illegible]

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises...... 4 48 | Sun sets...... 7 [illegible] | Moon sets...... [illegible]
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.... [illegible] | Gov. Island.. [illegible] | Hell Gate.... [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 14.

Cleared.

Steamships—Hermann, Higgins, Bremen, C. H. Sand; Jamestown, Parrish, Norfolk, Ludlam & Pleasants; Knoxville, Ludlow, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill.

Ships—[illegible]

Barks—[illegible]

Brigs—[illegible]

Schooners—[illegible]

Sloops—[illegible]

Propellers—[illegible]

Arrived.

Steamship Southerner, Ewan, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. July 13, Cape Lookout 30 miles N., exchanged signals with steamship Keystone State, from Philadelphia for Savannah.

Steamship Louisiana, Talbot, New-Orleans July 7, with mdse. and passengers to Charles Morgan.

Ship John Cottle, (of Thomaston,) Hollowell, Liverpool June 17, with mdse. and 7 passengers to Joseph Fowler.

[illegible]

ARRIVED.....SUNDAY, July 15.

[illegible]

Below.

Ship Kensington, fm. Savannah for Liverpool; sprung a leak and obliged to put in here—by pilot boat Mary Taylor. Also, 1 brig.

Sailed.

Steamships Nashville, Charleston; Knoxville, Savannah; Jamestown, Norfolk, &c.; ships Antelope, Rio Janeiro; Cornelius Grinnell, London.

WIND—During the day, S.

Notice to Mariners.

Succonessett Shoal Light Vessel.—Vineyard Sound, Mass.—The Succonessett Shoal Light Vessel will be placed at her station on or about the 17th inst., (June, 1855.) She will be moored in 8 fathoms of water, and nearly midway between Succonessett shoal and Eldridge's shoal.

Cape Poge Light-House bears from this station, S. by W. West Chop Light-House bears from this station, W. by S. Nobsque Point Light-House bears, fm. this station, W. N. W. Buoy on N. W. end of Horse Shoe shoal, S. ¾ E.

This light vessel is schooner rigged, and has one lantern with eight lamps and reflectors. She has also two hoop iron day marks, (one at each mast-head) painted red.

Her hull above [illegible] is painted cream color, with the word "Succonessett" painted in large red letters on each side; and below, alternate squares of red and cream color.

SAILING DIRECTIONS TO CLEAR SHOALS, ETC.

Vessels coming from the westward, and bound through the N. channel of Vineyard Sound, should get Nobsque Point light to bear W., and steer E. until the light-ship bears E. by S.; then steer for that vessel; after passing her, the course is E. N. E. to Point Gammon Light-House. Care must be taken to make these courses good.

All bearings are magnetic.

By order of the Light-House Board,
A. A. HOLCOMB,
Light-House Inspector, 2d District.
BOSTON, June 16, 1855.

Bell Boat near Graves Ledge, Boston Bay.—Notice is hereby given, that on the 2d inst. an iron Bell Boat was anchored near Graves Ledge, in Boston Bay, to warn vessels of their proximity to the Ledge. The bell weighs 500 lbs. It will be sounded by the action of the sea; is hung 10 feet above the surface of the water, and can be heard at the distance of about one mile.

The boat is painted black, and on both sides of a frame above her, the words "Graves Ledge" are distinctly painted in white letters. She is anchored with 30 fathoms of chain in about 10 fathoms water; and when riding with the wind at N. E., Boston light bears [illegible]; Long Island light [illegible]; Great Fawn Bar buoy, [illegible]; Nahant Hotel, [illegible]; Deer Island beacon, [illegible].

By order of the Light-House Board,
C. A. OGDEN,
Major U. S. Corps Engineers.
BOSTON, June 18, 1855.

Whalers.

Capt. Colburn, of schr. Seaman, arr. at this port, reports: [illegible], lat. 38 18, lon. 73 45, spoke whaling schr. [illegible], of Provincetown, 2 weeks out.

Spoken, &c.

[illegible]

Foreign Ports.

[illegible]